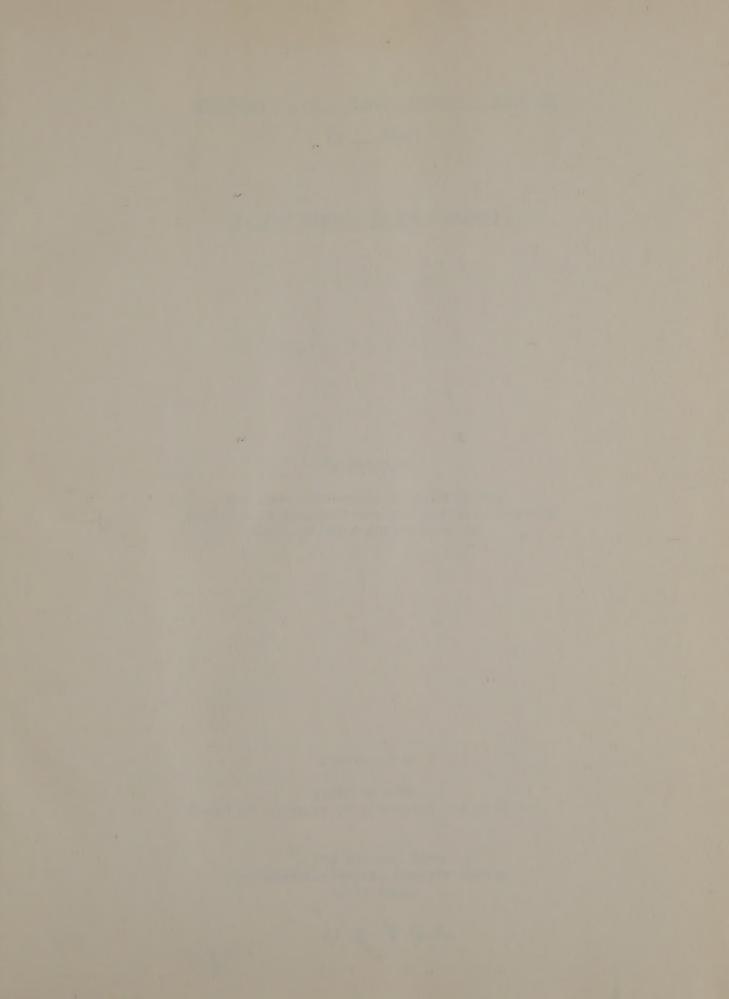


REYNOLDS HISTORICAL GENEALOGY COLLECTION









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INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES

OF IOWA

NO. 14. CARROLL COUNTY (CARROLL)

## Prepared by

The Iowa Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Work Projects Administration

Sponsored by

STATE OF IOWA
Board of Trustees of Libraries and Museums

Des Moines, Iowa The Iowa Historical Records Survey July 1940

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#### FOREWORD

This <u>Inventory of the County Archives of Iowa</u> is one of a number of bibliographies of historical materials prepared throughout the United States by workers on the Historical Records Survey Program of the Work Projects Administration. The publication herewith presented, an inventory of the archives of Carroll County, is number 14 of the Iowa series.

The Historical Records Survey Program was undertaken in the winter of 1935-36 for the purpose of providing useful employment for needy unemployed historians, lawyers, teachers, and research and clerical workers. In carrying out this objective, the project was organized to compile inventories of historical materials, particularly the unpublished government documents and records which are basic in the administration of local government, and which provide invaluable data for students of political, economic, and social history. The Archival guide herewith presented is intended to meet the requirements of day-to-day administration by the officials of the county, and also the needs of lawyers, businessmen, and other citizens who require facts from the public records for the proper conduct of their affairs. This volume is so designed that it can be used by the historian in his research in unprinted sources in the same way he uses the library card catalog for printed sources.

The inventories produced by the Historical Records Survey Program attempt to do more than give merely a list of records: They attempt to sketch in the historical background of the county or unit of government, and to describe precisely and in detail the organization and functions of the government agencies whose records they list. The county, town, and other local inventories for the entire country will when completed, constitute an encyclopedia of local government as well as a bibliography of local archives.

The successful conclusion of the work of the Historical Records Survey Program even in a single county would not be possible without the support of public officials, historical and legal specialists, and many other groups in the community. Their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

The Survey Program was organized by Luther H. Evans, who served until his appointment as Director of the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress. He was succeeded by Sargent B. Child, who had served in the capacity of Field Supervisor since the inauguration of the Survey. The Survey Program operates as a Nation-wide series of locally sponsored projects in the Division of Professional and Service Projects of which Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, is in charge.



The Historical Records Survey under the direction of Dr. Luther H. Evans was initiated as a Nation-wide undertaking in January 1936. This survey began operation in Iowa in March 1936. On March 1, 1940, Sargent B. Child became National Director. On Don Farran's retirement November 1, 1938 from the position as State Director for Iowa, O. Clyde Sutherland assumed the duties of that office. In September 1939, the Survey became a State-sponsored and State-wide project under the sponsorship of the Iowa Board of Trustees of Libraries and Museums, consisting of the Governor, the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The project now operates in the Division of Professional and Service Projects of which Helen Cresswell is the State Director and Dean Swartzel, the State Supervisor of Research and Records Projects.

The objective of the Survey Program in Iowa has been the preparation of complete inventories of the records of the State, and of the county, city, and other governmental units. The arrangement of agencies in the inventory classifies them according to the governmental functions: Administration, registration of property titles, administration of justice, law enforcement, finance, elections, education, health, and miscellaneous. The structural organization of the agency, the powers and duties (or jurisdiction of courts), and the record requirements are discussed in a section preceding the inventory of the records of each agency. The record titles are arranged under office of origin and by subjects; in the index, they are arranged alphabetically but with cross reference.

The Survey is now engaged in preparing a comprehensive statement of the general laws regulating county governments to be entitled County Government in Iowa. It is expected that this book will serve as a handbook on the organization, structure, and evolution of the county government and records in Iowa, and will make it unnecessary to repeat in each inventory information applicable to all counties of the State. The office essays in this inventory are, therefore, limited to the creation of the offices and its present status, the manner in which it is filled, the term, and special legislation affecting Carroll County. Pending the issue of the volume County Government in Iowa, it is suggested that the reader consult the Inventory of the County archives of Iowa, No. 97, Woodbury County for more detailed essays than those found in the present inventory.

The records are described in entries whose style is formalized to give the following information: Title of the record, date for which available, quantity, labeling of volumes or containers, variant titles, description of record contents, manner of arrangement, indexing, nature of recording, size of volumes or containers, and location.

The field work for the entire State is under the supervision of Roy Cooper, and his assistant Howard Adamson. The supervisors of the inventory of Carroll County records were Marion O. Shell, and Esther H. Hardy. Working under these supervisors were Minnie Wille and Wilfred Henry. For completeness and accuracy of this inventory, the project personnel in Carroll County, and the State office editorial staff are responsible.



Clifford Mounce, Benjamin J. Holly, and James Irving contributed the legal and historical research published with the inventory. The final editing of this volume was under the supervision of Clement V. Frazier, Editor, and Gertrude Shortell, Editor of county inventories.

Much credit for the quality of our publications is due the Washington Editorial staff for its constructive criticisms and suggestions. This inventory in manuscript form was edited by Mabel S. Brodie, assistant archivist in charge of public record inventories of the staff of the Library of Congress project in the District of Columbia.

The Inventory of the County Archives of Iowa when completed, will consist of a separate compilation such as this for each county within the State. The inventory of other local records and of the State Archives will constitute separate publications. The various units of the Inventory of the County Archives Series of Iowa will be issued in mimeographed form for free distribution to the State and local public officials and public libraries in Iowa, and a limited number of libraries and governmental agencies outside of the State.

Since the Historical Records Survey Program in Iowa is a part of a Nation-wide project of the same name, general regulations and procedures applicable in all 48 States have been followed here. Whatever merit this volume may possess is due to the close application of the Historical Records Survey Program workers, as a whole, to their duties. I should like to thank the officials of the Iowa work Projects Administration, and the officials of Carroll County for their cooperation and assistance which they have given in the development and completion of this work.

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Des Moines, Iowa 1940

O. Clyde Sutherland,
State-wide Project Supervisor
Iowa Historical Records Survey Program



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#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. HISTORICAL SKETCH

#### Territorial Government

In 1803, the vast region then known as Louisiana was purchased by the United States from Napoleon. (1) In 1804, that part of Louisiana north of the present State of that name was organized as the District of Louisiana and the authority of the Governor and Judges of the Indiana Territory was extended to this District. (2)

In the year 1821, when Missouri was admitted into the Union, no provision was made for the government in the residue of the Louisiana Territory. Thus the geographical area embraced in the future commonwealth of Iowa seems to have been left temporarily without established local government. (3) It was not until 1834 that the area now included in Iowa was formally attached to, and made a part of, Michigan Territory for the purpose of temporary government. (4) During 1836 when a part of Michigan Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, the remainder was set aside as the Wisconsin Territory, (5) The area of the present State of Iowa with its two original counties was included in the new jurisdiction. For convenience of administration that part of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi River was organized as the Iowa Territory in 1838. (6) Iowa with its present boundaries was admitted to statehood December 28, 1846. (7)

#### Geography

Carroll County is situated in west central Iowa in the third tier of counties east of the Missouri River and in the central tier of counties between the Minnesota and Missouri boundary lines. The county is situated on the divide between the Des Moines and the Missouri river drainage systems, the actual divide running north and south through the west one-third of the county. The high point in this divide near Templeton reaches an elevation above 1400 feet above sea level which elevation is only a few feet below the highest point of the divide in Iowa near Spirit Lake. The surface of the county except in the extreme northeastern part was.

Treaties and Conventions between the United States of America and Other Powers. p. 331.

<sup>2. 2</sup> Stat., 283, 287.

Benj. F. Shambaugh, Documentary Material, History of Iowa, Iowa City, 3. 1897, I. 45.

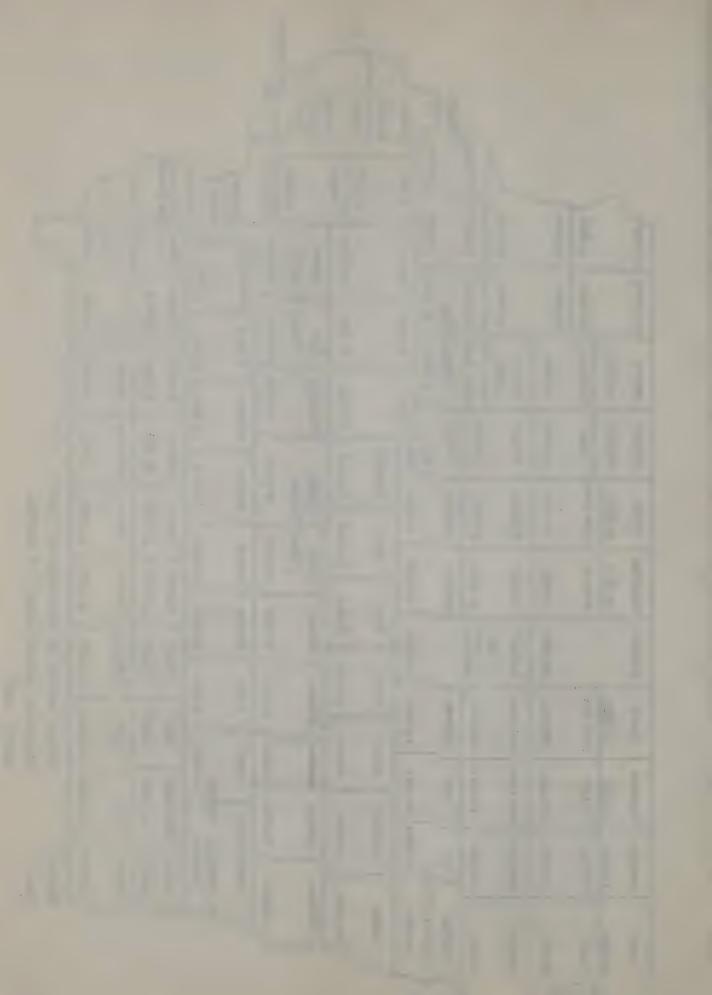
<sup>4.</sup> 

<sup>4</sup> Stat., 701. 5 Stat., 10, 235. 5.

Ibid., 235. 6.

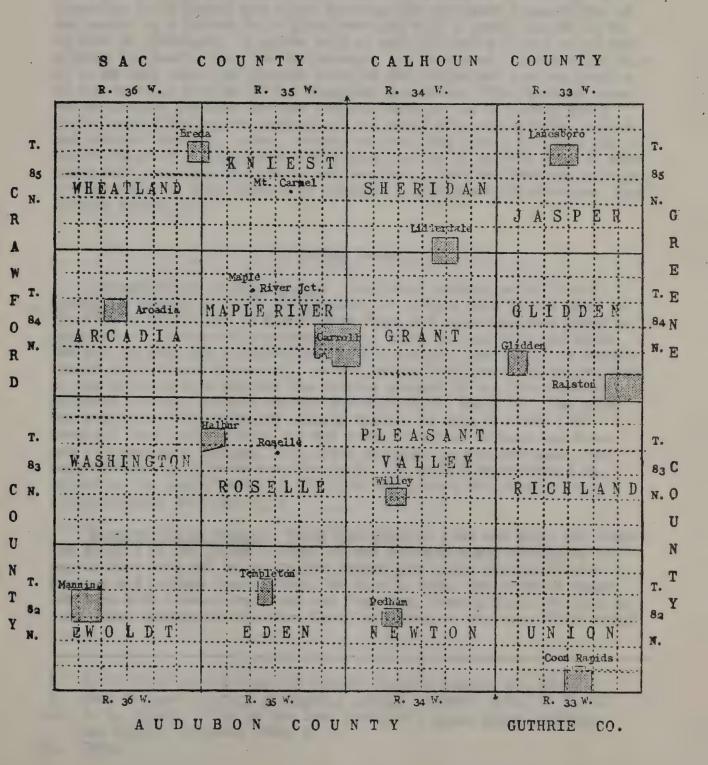
<sup>9</sup> Stat., 117.

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# CARROLL COUNTY, IOWA

Scale 1 inch: 1 mile
..... Township Boundaries
\_\_\_\_ Section Lines





before settlement, a vast prairie broken here and there by a narrow fringe of trees along the streams.

The county is composed of two distinct geographic features: One of these covering the northeast two-fifths of the area of the county is a Wisconsin drift plain; the other covering the southwest three-fifths of the county is a Kansan drift plain overlain with a loess deposit 10 to 20 feet in thickness. A narrow belt of Morainic hills 3 or 4 miles wide crosses the county from the northwest to the southeast. These hills rise 50 to 60 feet above the general level of the region and are the remains of the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin ice sheet. The first of these two geographic features has the peculiarities of the Wisconsin drift plain, namely the saucer topography, the young drainage systems, gravel and boulder deposits, lakes, swamps, marshes; the second of these has the features of a mature drainage system covered by several feet of wind blown soil free from all gravel and boulders. This southwestern portion of the county is well drained by branches of the Boyer, Nishnabotna, and Raccoon rivers. (8)

#### Indian Country

Occupation of Carroll County. The Indian occupation of Carroll County is obscure although the presence of Indians here in the past is attested by such signs as flint arrow heads and stone hatchets which to this day are occasionally unearthed. It might be said that the Sioux, the Sac and Fox, and Pottawattamie tribes occupied the region of Carroll County at different times. (9) An old Indian Trail known as the warpath, on the dividing line between the hunting grounds of the Sioux and Pottawattamie Indians, extends through townships 82-85 range 36. The path was straight as an arrow and plainly visible as late as 1868. (10) Crescent Lake (now drained) was the scene of battle between the Sioux and Pottawattamie Indians. The Sioux attacked the Pottawattamies who were encamped in a grove near the lake. The battle which ensued resulted in the annihilation of the Sioux war party; but three of the Pottawattamies survived. (11)

Exploration by Whites. While northwestern Iowa was still the hunting grounds of the Indian tribes, it was explored quite thoroughly by expeditions sent out by the United States Army under Captain Stephen W. Kearney and Captain James Allen. On July 2, 1820, the first of these officers with a small force set out from near Council Bluffs to find an easy route through northwestern Iowa, to points on the upper Mississippi

<sup>8.</sup> H. F. Bain, <u>Iowa Geological Survey</u>, <u>Carroll County</u>, IX, 49-106.
9. Paul McClean, <u>History of Carroll County</u>, Chicago, 1912, I, 5, 14.

<sup>10.</sup> H. C. Rippey, "Tour of the Iowa Counties", Daily State Register
Des Moines, February 1868, p. 1.

<sup>11.</sup> Ibid.



River. Crossing the Boyer River near where Dow City now stands, Kearney explored the country just west and northwest from Carroll County. His report on northwestern Iowa was not very favorable. He said that this region would never support more than a thinly scattered population. (12) The second of the above named officers also led during the summer and fall of 1844, an expedition into northwestern Iowa going up the Des Moines River Valley into Minnesota and then turning west he reached the Big Sioux River about 150 miles above its mouth. Then descending the Big Sioux Valley to the Missouri River, he struck out into the prairie country to the eastward. On reaching the Raccoon River he descended this valley to Fort Des Moines at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers. In his report on the northwestern part of Iowa, he mentioned the ugly hills along the Missouri, the gently undulating country to the eastward, a prairie country crossed by various streams slightly skirted with good timber but with none anywhere between them. He described the Wisconsin drift plain as a prairie, flat and wet, much filled with marshes and grassy ponds. The Raccoon River he declared to be one of the most beautiful in the Territory. (13) Much of this description fits the geography of Carroll County.

Extinction of Indian Land Title. The extinction of the Indian title to the land of Carroll County is rather complex. The larger part of its territory on the east was acquired from the Sac and Fox Indians by the treaty of October 11, 1842. (14) All that part of the county not acquired at this time had been ceded to the United States on July 15, 1830, by the Sac and Fox, Sioux, Omaha, Iowa, Otoe, and Missouri tribes. (15) The southwest corner had also been included in the reservation given by the United States Government to the Pottawattamie Indians in a treaty dated September 26, 1833. (16) June 5 and 17, 1846, these Indians ceded all their claims to Iowa lands to the United States Government. (17) In 1851, the Sioux Indians ceded the last of their lands in Iowa thus ending forever all Indian titles to land in this State.

Indian Depredations. Although the Sioux Indians no longer had any claim to northwestern Iowa, nevertheless they continued to wander over this region continually harassing such settlers as lived there. They interfered with the Government surveyors who after the year 1850, were engaged in surveying the land to get it ready for sale to the settlers. As early as 1846, a Sioux leader named Sidominadota visited the camp of a man named Lott robbing him and shooting his horses and cattle. This incident by a chain of subsequent events led directly to the Spirit Lake

<sup>12.</sup> Jacob Van der Zee, "Episodes of Western Iowa," <u>Iowa Journal of</u>
<u>History and Politics</u>, Iowa City, 1913, XI, 336.

<sup>13.</sup> Captain James Allen, 1st Dragoons, Report to Col. S. W. Kearney, U.S.A., St. Louis, January 4, 1845, <u>Iowa Journal History and Politics</u>, XI, 73-108.

<sup>14. 7</sup> Stat., 596, 599.

<sup>15. 7</sup> Stat., 328-332.

<sup>16. 7</sup> Stat., 431-441. 17. 9 Stat., 1853-1856.

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massacre. During the summer of 1849, a surveying party under the leadership of James M. Marsh while running the second correction line west from the Des Moines River to the Missouri River, was attacked by a small band of armed Sioux, near the present Ft. Dodge and their surveying instruments and outfit either stolen or destroyed. To protect these surveyors as well as the scattered settlers, Fort Clarke, later called Fort Dodge, was established in July 1850, on the upper Des Moines River. The new fort had little influence on the Sioux except in its immediate vicinity. Far away on the Raccoon River in the spring of 1852, the Indians robbed an old man named Green; and in the fall of that year they attacked four families that had settled on the Boyer River and took a young man and a young woman prisoner. In March 1853, Fort Dodge was abandoned as a military post; and in its place Fort Ridgley was established on the Minnesota River. But Fort Ridgley was still farther away than Fort Dodge had been. Consequently the thieving activity of the Indians continued reaching a climax in the Spirit Lake Massacre in March 1857.

#### Government Land Survey

The Government survey of northwestern Iowa was begun in 1851 under the direction of George B. Sargent, Surveyor General for Iowa and Visconsin. At this time the regions east and west of Carroll County were surveyed but no work had yet been done in the county. (13) In April 1855, two surveying parties, one under William G. Allen and the other under J. L. Ingalsbe set out for northwestern Iowa to complete the Government survey. (19) October 21, 1855, Warner Lewis, then the Surveyor General, reported that the Carroll County survey was completed except a few townships along the west line of the county and that these were in the process of being surveyed. (20)

#### Settlement

First Settlers. There was no white population in Carroll County in 1850. The pioneers who were coming from a heavily timbered country were shy of the broad, treeless prairies. The vanguard of the coming army of settlers followed the branches of the Raccoon River and began to appear in Carroll County in 1852. "Jumping" Dave Scott was the first white man to settle in the county. He was from Indiana. He entered Iowa at Keokuk, followed the Des Moines River to the Raccoon Forks; from there he followed the Raccoon River through Dallas and Guthrie Counties finally settling in the southeastern part of Carroll County in 1852 in what is now Union Township. Here on the Middle Raccoon River he cleared a farm and built the

<sup>18.</sup> Senate Documents, No. 17, 1st Sess. 32 Congress, pt. III, pp. 72, 81.

<sup>19.</sup> J. L. Ingalsbe, "Northwestern Iowa in 1855," <u>Iowa Journal History</u> and Politics, XVIII, 271-300.

<sup>20.</sup> United States Senate Documents, 1st and 2nd Sess. 34th Congress, vol. 4, No. 813, maps, Dubuque, Ia., Surveyor General's Office 1855.



first log cabin to be built in the county. He and his family did not remain long in the county, and consequently made little impression upon it. (21)

Enos Buttrick, the second white man to settle in the county became its first permanent settler. One authority says Buttrick and his family came in 1852, arriving soon after "Jumping" Dave Scott, and located on the banks of the North Raccoon River in what is now Jasper Township. (22) Others claim that he came from Greene County in 1854, and that he built the first log cabin to be erected in Carroll County. (23) Buttrick, a man of energy and enterprise, was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the county, and in its political and business affairs for several years thereafter. (24)

These first two settlements, the one on the North Raccoon River founded by Buttrick and the other on the Middle Raccoon River started by Scott, became rivals for control of county affairs. The North Raccoon settlement was made up of two small groups: One was a small colony from Michigan and the other a small group of Mormons who settled near what was known as Kendal's bridge. These latter people were followers of Joseph Smith, Jr. who had broken away from the Brigham Young faction on account of the latter's adoption of polygamy. (25) This Latter Day Saint settlement was one of many such scattered colonies in the western tier of Iowa counties along the Missouri River. In some of these counties they were a dominating influence for several years. These settlements were not the main lines of advance of the oncoming horde of settlers. The established routes were either north or south of them. The first settlers in Carroll County passed scattered and desultory settlements along the Raccoon Rivers between the eastern part of this county and Fort Des Moines. The nearest trader stores were at Panora in Guthrie and at Lewis in Cass County. The nearest doctor, as well as the nearest post office, was also at Panora 30 miles away. The nearest grist-mill was 60 miles away at Boonesboro on the Des Moines River. (26) The United States Land Office at Des Moines was opened in 1852. Later such offices were established at Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, and Sioux City. After the Government survey of Carroll County was completed in 1855, and the land placed on sale most of the Government land was entered and preempted. the purchase being made with land warrants issued to soldiers of the Mexican War. After the homestead law was passed in 1862, a few homestead claims were filed along the North Raccoon River. (27)

<sup>21.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 15, 16.

<sup>22.</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23.</sup> Benj. F. Gue, History of Iowa, New York, 1903, III, 321.

<sup>24.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 16.

<sup>25.</sup> Ibid., 183.

<sup>26.</sup> Ibid., 14, 27, 28.

<sup>27. &</sup>lt;u>Ibid</u>.



The food supply of the early settler depended largely on whether he could raise a crop of grain, for the meat supply was rather abundant. The grass lands swarmed with prairie chickens and the ponds and streams abounded with ducks and geese. Deer and elk and even buffalo were found in this region by the first comers. Hunting and trapping was the principal occupation of the men during the winter season. Muskrat, mink, and beaver were plentiful. Muskrat skins were the principal legal tender during the hard times of 1858. Venison was more common than beef or pork. The last buffalo seen in the county was killed in the late fifties near Kendal's bridge on the North Raccoon River. (28)

## Creation of the County

Prior to its establishment as a county, the area which on January 15, 1851, became Carroll County was attached to Polk County for election, revenue, and judicial purposes. (29) By an act approved January 15, 1851, the Iowa General Assembly established 50 new counties one of which was Carroll. The boundaries of this county were fixed as follows to wit: "Beginning at the northwest corner of township eighty-five, range thirty-two west; thence west along the line between townships eighty-five and eighty-six to the northwest corner of township eighty-five, range thirty-six west; thence south on the line dividing ranges thirty-six and thirty-seven to the southwest corner of township eighty-two, range thirty-six west; thence east on the line between townships eighty-one and eighty-two to the southwest corner of township eighty-two range thirty-two west; thence north on the line between ranges thirty-two and thirty-three to the place of beginning." (30) Of the 50 counties established at this time, 34 including Carroll received their permanent boundaries. (31) The entire county lay within the original county of Benton, (32) which was created by the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature on December 21, 1837. (33) The southwestern corner was later included in the original and temporary county of Pottawattamie, (34) which was established on February 24, 1847. (35) On January 12, 1853, two years after its creation, Carroll County was attached to Shelby County for election, revenue and judicial purposes; (36) and on February 14, 1955, to Guthrie County for the same purposes; (37) and remained so attached to Guthrie until August 6, 1855,

<sup>28.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 134.

<sup>29. &</sup>lt;u>I. T. L.</u>, 1845-46, ch. 101, sec. 12. 30. 3 G. A., 1850-51, ch. 8, sec. 19

<sup>30. 3</sup> G. A., 1850-51, ch. 8, sec. 19.
31. Frank H. Garver, "Establishment of Counties in Iowa," <u>Iowa Journal of History and Politics</u>, Iowa City, 1903, VI. 418.

<sup>32.</sup> Gue, History of Iowa, III, 321.
33. W. T. L., 1837-38, original, p. 13.

<sup>34.</sup> Frank H. Garver, "Boundary History of Iowa Counties," Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Iowa City, 1909, VII, 16, 181.

<sup>35. 1</sup> G. A., 1848, ch. 84, sec. 1. 36. 4 G. A., 1852-53, ch. 8, sec. 12.

<sup>37. 5</sup> G. A., 1854-55, ch. 3, sec. 1.

 when it perfected its own separate governmental organization. Carroll County was named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. (38)

### Organization

Carroll County was organized under the provision of an act which became effective January 22, 1853. (39) The first step taken to organize a county government occurred on July 16, 1855, when County Judge James Henderson of Guthrie County appointed S. L. Loomis organizing sheriff and ordered an election to be held on the first Monday of the following August, for the purpose of electing county officers. (40) This election was held August 6, 1855. (41) There is some disagreement as to the exact name of the place where the election was held but from the similarity of the names ascribed to this polling-place, one might conclude that all of them refer to the same place, which must have been not far from what later became the county seat, the town of Carrollton.

On the day appointed for holding the election, two groups of voters, one from the North Raccoon River and the other from the Middle Raccoon River appeared at the polling place. These two groups living 20 miles apart were strangers to each other. The North Raccoon group was the larger of the two. S. L. Loomis, the organizing sheriff, called the meeting to order and stated the purpose of the meeting. He told the group that they might have time to confer on the choice of candidates. Any bona fide male resident of the county 21 years of age was eligible to vote. Placing his hat on a stump, he announced that the hat would be the ballot box. and as soon as they were ready they should leave their ballots in the hat. Each group held a caucus and "put up" a ticket from its own crowd. The North Raccoon group elected their entire ticket which was composed of the following officials, to wit: A. J. Cain, county judge; Levi Thompson, clerk; James White, treasurer and recorder; J. Y. Anderson, sheriff; L. M. Curdy, prosecuting attorney; and Robert Lloyd, surveyor. (42) One authority says that Robert Dickinson was elected treasurer and recorder at this election. (43) William H. Price, the first county superintendent of schools, was elected in 1857 (very probably 1858); Robert Dixon, coroner, and James Colclo, drainage commissioner, the first to occupy these two positions were elected in 1863. (44)

<sup>38.</sup> Gue, <u>History of Iowa</u>, III, 321.

<sup>39. 4</sup> G. A., 1852-53, ch. 12, sec. 2.

<sup>40.</sup> Jacob A. Swisher, "Organization of Counties in Iowa," <u>Iowa Journal of History and Politics</u>, Iowa City, 1922, XX, 552.

<sup>41.</sup> Ibid., p. 574.

<sup>42.</sup> Gue, History of Iowa, III, 332.

<sup>43.</sup> Rippey, "Tour of Iowa Counties," Daily State Registers, p. 1, col. 4.

<sup>44.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 17, 197.

The first official act of County Judge A. J. Cain occurred August 17, 1355. On that date he allowed James White \$4 for bringing the Laws of Iowa, a small volume of about 400 pages, from Iowa City to Carroll County. Judge Cain received \$12.50 as his salary for the first quarter which is at the rate of \$50 per year. The treasurer was allowed the same salary as the county judge; the clerk received \$16 per year. (45) The county court convened again December 31, 1855, in one of the rooms of Judge Cain's log house on the North Raccoon River. (46) During the February 1856 term of the same court the county was divided into two townships, the dividing line running east and west through the middle of the county. The north township was called Jasper; and the south township Newton. These township names remain to the present day, Jasper being the township in the northeast corner of the county, and Newton the second from the east line of the county in the southern tier. The county court provided for the election of local officers in these townships. (47)

Carroll County for several years after it was created in 1851 was shifted around from one judicial district to another. By an act of the General Assembly passed February 4, 1858, it was placed in the twelfth Judicial District and the dates set for holding court that year were the second Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November. The first District Court to be held in the county convened at Carrollton on November 23, 1858 with Judge F. M. Moore presiding. (48) The members of the first grand jury at this session were Cornelius Higgins, Benjamin Teller, Mathew Borders, Lafayette McCurdy, Crocket Ribble, Robert Morris, William Short, Robert Dickerson, Elijah Pucket, Cyrus Rhoades, James Colclo, David Scott, David Frasier, Samuel Lyon, and Amos Bason. James Colclo was appointed foreman. (49) The petit jury at this same term consisted of S. L. Loomis, Conrad Geiselhart, Robert Hill, John Conrad, Jacob Cressinger, J. Ferguson, C. R. Babbitt, William O. Chembaugh, Nelson Moore, Alphus Stevens, Levi Thompson, J. Y. Anderson, George Ribble, William Gilley, and H. L. Yountz. (50) Considering how few families there were in the county at this time, it might be said that these two jury lists together with the names of the county officials make up a pretty fair registry of the "first families". O. H. Manning was the first attorney to locate in the county to practice law. Noah Titus was the first person licensed in the county to practice law: Other early attorneys were Fred Cole, J. E. Griffiths, and W. H. Tibbles. (51)

January 25, 1355, the county organization was completed by placing it in the twelfth Senatorial District with 22 other counties; and in the

<sup>45.</sup> Swisher, "Organization of Counties in Iowa," <u>Iowa Journal of History and Politics</u>, Iowa City, 1922, XX, 552, 553.

<sup>46.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 28.

<sup>47.</sup> Ibid., p. 29.

<sup>48.</sup> Gue, History of Towa, III, 322.

<sup>49. &</sup>lt;u>Ibid.</u>, p. 322.

<sup>50.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 31.

<sup>51.</sup> Ibid., pp. 233, 235, 237.

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Sixteenth Representative District with the same counties. Carroll County's first State Senator was James D. Test; and its first State Representative N. G. Wyatt. (52) The county was placed in the second Congressional District and its first Congressman was James Thorington, the first republican Congressman from Iowa.

#### The County Seat

Carroll County did not have a protracted county seat controversy as did many an Iowa county. It had no county seat from the day of its organization August 6, 1855, until June 1856, when the county seat was legally established at Carrollton. It would appear that during this interval a de facto county seat may have been maintained by County Judge Cain in his log cabin on the North Raccoon River. (53) In 1856, a petition was presented, presumably to the District Court of Guthrie County, asking for the appointment of commissioners to select a site for the county seat. In response to this request, Judge E. H. Sears appointed William Henderson, John Purdy, and S. M. Ballard, directing them to perform their duty within 2 months. On June 6, 1858, Henderson and Purdy selected a site which they named Carrollton. This town remained the county seat until 1868. In August of that year, a petition containing the signatures of 67 citizens was presented to the board of supervisors asking for a vote on the removal of the seat from Carrollton to the new town of Carroll. This new town had just been laid out on the new railroad that had been built recently through the middle of the county, missing the old county seat by some 8 or 10 miles. Carroll had a rival for the county seat in another new railroad town of Glidden, which was located in the center of the eastern half of the county where a larger majority of the settlers were located. Since there were very few settlers in the western half of the county in 1867, Glidden apparently had much the better chance of securing the county seat. However, Carroll, located in the center of the county and having the support of the railroad company, won the election by a vote of 88 to 30. Thereupon the county board of supervisors ordered the removal of the county seat from Carrollton to Carroll. There was considerable suspicion among the people living in the eastern half of the county that the vote on the location of the county seat was not "on the square." One hundred eighteen votes from a pioneer people numbering less than 600 is a pretty large vote. The records were not taken from Carrollton until the following May 1869. To thwart any attempt to delay the removal, the transfer was made at night. (54)

On September 3, 1855, the first deed was made in the county. By this instrument Thomas Ford conveyed to Nancy Ford the east  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 17, twp. 85, R. 33 west. This instrument was acknowledged by County Judge Cain. (55)

<sup>52. 5</sup> G. A., 1854-55, ch. 139, secs. 12, 50, pp. 134, 136.

<sup>53.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 28.

<sup>54.</sup> Jacob A. Swisher, "County Seats in Iowa," <u>Iowa Journal of History</u> and Politics, Iowa City, 1924, XXII, 118, 119

<sup>55.</sup> Rippey, "Tour of the Iowa Prairies," Daily State Register, p. 1.

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The first marriage license was issued September 16, 1855, to Joseph Ford and Sarah Ochempaugh. They were married a week later September 23, 1855 by County Judge A. J. Cain. The first probate case in the county was that of the estate of Wesley H. Blizzard deceased. On May 3, 1858, James H. Colclo was appointed administrator. (56)

## Organization of Townships

When the county court form of government ceased to exist in 1860, its functions were taken over by the county board of supervisors. The first board of supervisors for Carroll County was elected in 1861. membership consisted of Crocket Ribble, chairman, and Jacob Cressinger. (57) This two member board indicates that there still were but two townships in the county at that time. With the coming of the North Western Railroad, there was a rush of settlers to the county so that new township organizations were necessary. In 1866, Union Township was organized; in 1867, Sheridan, Glidden, and Carroll; in 1870, Roselle, Kniest, and Richland. During the period of 1871 to 1875, Wheatland, Eden, Arcadia, Grant, Washington, Pleasant Valley, and Warren were organized in that order. The name of that part of the last of these townships outside of the town of Manley was changed in 1922 to Ewoldt in honor of a World War soldier. The two townships comprising the western half of the northern tier. Wheatland and Kniest, were German colonization projects of Lambert Kniest a German Catholic philanthropist from Dubuque.

# Population

Nationality. Almost all of the earliest settlers of Carroll County were native American. The foreign born people among the first settlers in contrast with their successors, made up but 4.4 percent of the population. These Irish, German, and English in that order. The southern group came from the border states of Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri. (58)

Early Growth. During the first 12 years of its existence, Carroll County grew very slowly. Its population as given by the Census was 251; in 1860, 281; in 1863, 297; in 1865, 400; and in 1867, 688. There were several causes for this slow growth. Among these were: First, the Indian trouble in northwestern Iowa in the late 1850's; second, the panic of 1857; third, the difficulties of establishing a home in the open prairie country; fourth, the "terrible" winters, and fifth, the remoteness from water or railroad transportation. The details of the first of these causes for the slow growth of northwestern Iowa, the Indian troubles, have already been given. This Indian scare kept many

<sup>56.</sup> Rippey, "Tour of the Iowa Prairies," Daily State Register, p. 1.

<sup>57.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 198. 58. Census of Iowa, 1856, p. 53.

people from moving into that part of the State; indeed, it even frightened many people already settled there into leaving. The second hindrance to immigration into this region was the panic of 1857. This panic caused such a scarcity of both money and credit that it was almost impossible to borrow money even at extortionate rates to pay the minimum preemption price of \$1.25 per acre. Until 1862 there were no homestead privileges whereby a man might earn his land by living on it five years. Prices fell to a very low level: Corn was 10 cents per bushel; wheat, 35 cents; hogs \$2 per hundred; and butter 10 cents per pound. During this period there was little inducement to settle on government land even if it could be had for the taking. The third hindrance to early settlement in Carroll County was the peculiar difficulties and dangers of establishing a homestead in the open prairie country, namely: The lack of building material and fuel. The difficulties discouraged many people from making such settlements especially those people who were accustomed to an abundance of timber. The open prairies furnished neither lumber for housing nor fuel for fire. The Holland Dutch who settled on the prairies of Marion County in 1847 taught the pioneers to build sod houses. But these Dutch settled in a region where there was abundance of coal, so the winters had no terrors for them. The fourth hindrance to prairie settlement was the long cold winters. It was a common notion that people who attempted to settle in the prairie country would freeze to death in the winter. Consequently the first settlers chose the land along the streams even though it was much rougher and poorer because they were afraid of the cold winters. The fifth hindrance to prairie settlement was lack of transportation. Remote from navigable streams before the coming of the railroads, the prairie settlers were cut off from economic association with the rest of the country.

But the greatest draw-back to prairie settlement was the winter storms. The terrible winter of 1856-57 stood out in the memory of all the pioneers. The blizzards of the seventies will never be forgotten. To spend a long cold winter on the open prairies where the winter gales had a clean sweep of 50 miles was an experience that made a lasting impression on a mind experienced in hardship. These storms tested the stoutest hearts.

Of all winter storms the blizzard was king. To man and beast it was the unconquerable genius of destruction. The summer tornado was a terror but it confined its evil genius to a comparatively narrow path; but the blizzard spread its far flung battle lines over whole states. So tragic were the results of these storms that they form the background for much of the romantic element in pioneer fiction.

These winter storms started with a heavy snowfall with the wind in the northeast and north. During the afternoon the wind shifts to the northwest. A dark haze appears in the west. The wind rises rapidly and soon is a howling gale. The temperature falls rapidly. Soon the snowflakes frozen to granular pellets are driven with such force that it is impossible for man or beast to advance into the storm. Barns disappear from the view of those at the house. Teamsters can no longer see their horses a few feet ahead of them. Man is utterly lost in such a storm. Only the instinctive sense of direction of the beast can find

the way home. The hurrying stream of storm penetrates everywhere; only the tightest log cabins and sod houses can fight off the shafts of cold. The storm rages and roars on for 24 hours sometimes for 2 or 3 days. The cold is extreme - thirty-five degrees or more below zero and continues so for several days after the storm has passed. The sky clears, and the sun appears to shine brightly on a world mantled white with snow. Snowdrifts filled the valleys and covered the cabins and sheds. Man must dig himself out as best he can. Such storms were the common experience of the prairie pioneers. Such a blizzard raged for three days in Carroll County in March 1870. Several men lost their lives in attempting to fight their way to their homesteads 10 or 12 miles to the south. (59)

To combat the long cold winters a supply of fuel was a prime necessity; but fuel was scarce in the prairie counties. Along the streams in Carroll County there was considerable timber but not enough to supply the whole county. Coal was far away on the Des Moines River in Boone County, and could be bought only with great sacrifice. The pioneer farmers might raise 40 bushels of corn to an acre by toiling most of the summer, plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting. To market a 40-bushel load on the Des Moines at Boonesboro required 2 long days of somewhat hazardous effort. During the first ten years of Carroll County's existence the load of corn would bring on the market enough to buy a single ton of coal. The pioneer soon learned that there was as much heat in a 40-bushel load of corn as there was in a ton of coal. So he saved himself a long trip to market by burning his corn. Another pioneer scheme to keep warm in winter was to burn twisted bundles of grass. It kept the family busy twisting the blue stem hay but it made a hot fire. The coming of the railroad in 1866 solved the problem of fuel and building material.

The Germans. One of the most important results of the building of the North Western Railroad through Carroll County was that it brought the German colonists to that county. In 1868, soon after trains were running over this road, Lambert Kniest bought the whole of township 85 range 35 west. This whole tract was a wild tenantless prairie that had never known a plough. Kniest settled this land with German Catholics chiefly from Dubuque. Here at Mount Carmel they established the first Roman Catholic Church in the county. Soon the prairie was dotted with houses and barns. In 1870 there were 300 people, all Germans, living in the township and 52 votes were cast in that precinct that fall. A civil township was organized and named Kniest Township in honor of the founder of this German colony. In 1870, Lambert Kniest bought 23,000 acres of land from the Iowa Railroad Land Company nearly all of which land was located in the congressional township west of the first one he purchased. This tract of land was offered for sale to any one who wished to buy. It was organized as the civil township of Wheatland and is the northwestern township of Carroll County.

<sup>59.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 183.

Lambert Kniest was the outstanding pioneer settler of Carroll County. This philanthropist was born in Holland on March 19, 1819. He first settled in America at Buffalo, N. Y. Later he moved to Saint Louis, where he was in the boot and shoe business, and then to Dubuque. He financed the German Migration to Carroll, a business venture that was only partially successful. He ran a general merchandise store at Carroll. In 1870 he was elected on the reform ticket as a member of the board of supervisors, of which body he was made chairman. He died at Carroll on August 14, 1874, leaving a wife and 11 children. (60)

Immigration. With the coming of the railroad and the Germans, the population increased by leaps and bounds. From 1868 to 1870, it increased 257 percent; between 1870 and 1875, 135 percent; between 1875 and 1880, 114 percent. From 1880 to 1885 there was an increase of 4,000; and 2,500 more by 1890. From this date the population began to level off with an increase of 600 the first 5 years, and 900 the next 5. From 1905 to 1910 there was a slight decline, but the next 10 years more than overcame the loss. In 1930 it reached the high point of 22,326. (61)

Since the first railroad was built through the county, the outstanding characteristic of the population has been that it was German. After the Kniest settlements in the northwestern part of the county, the Germanic people gradually spread over the western half of the county and then eastward until three-fourths or more of the people were of that nationality. These Germans came to the county not only from various parts of the United States but also directly from Germany. In 1875, 13.3 percent of Carroll County's inhabitants were born in Germany. (62) In 1885, about 25 percent of the population was foreign and three-fourths of these were born in Germany. In 1905, 78.8 percent of the foreign born was German. (63) In 1930, out of 4,355 families in Carroll County, 2,234 families had foreign born or mixed parentage. (64) So down to the present day, German culture and customs have been a dominating influence in the county.

Religion. Along with his culture, the German immigrant has treasured his religious faith. The pioneer German settlers were mostly Roman Catholics; and this church has grown with the prosperity of its communicants. From the first Roman Catholic chapel built at Mount Carmel, the number of such churches has increased to 18 or more. Associated with these churches are schools and hospitals so that these churches are fully equipped to do their work. Many of the Germans however, are not Roman Catholic. In fact the Lutheran Congregations make up the second largest church membership. There is also a group of German Presbyterians. Of the other Protestant churches, the Methodist and Presbyterians are close

<sup>60.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, p. 57.

<sup>61.</sup> Census of Iowa, 1905, p. XXVII; Fifteenth Census of the U. S., 1930, Population, I, 367.

<sup>62.</sup> Thirteenth State Census, Iowa, 1875, p. 12.

<sup>63.</sup> Census of Iowa, 1905, p. 516.

<sup>64.</sup> Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, III, 12.

rivals for third place. Next in rank among the Protestants are the Christian United Brethren, and Baptists. Several other minor groups are found in this county. Among these latter are two groups of Friends located at Glidden and Pleasant Ridge.

Cities and Towns. The largest and most important municipality in the county is Carroll the county seat. It was laid out in August 1867 near the center of the county on the new railroad that had just been built. The town sites along the railroad were chosen and laid out by John I. Blair, the famous railroad promoter of northwestern Iowa. It has been claimed that this man at one time owned \$50,000 worth of town lots and land along the North Western Railroad. (65) After the town of Carroll was laid out, A. L. Kidder was the first man to move his family into town, and became the first postmaster. I. N. Griffith opened the first merchandise store; Wetherill and Hoyt, the first hardware store; William Gilley started a bank and a lumber yard at about the same time. J. M. Colclo opened a hotel on the corner of Main and Fifth Streets. Dr. J. M. Patty was the first physician to locate in town. (66)

The first building used as a courthouse in Carroll was an old warehouse and supply depot that had belonged to the C. &. N. W. Railroad. The first courthouse was built in 1869 and destroyed by fire in 1886. In 1887, a \$50,000 courthouse and jail were built. On September 12, 1879, the entire town was destroyed by fire. The town grew slowly at first reaching a population of 812 in 1875; by 1885 it had become a town of 1861; and by 1900, 2,870. Since then it has gradually gained in numbers until in 1930 its population had grown to 4,691. (67) The second largest town in the county is Manning, situated in the southwestern corner of the county. It is located on three great railroad systems, the North Western, the Great Western, and the Milwaukee. This town was platted in 1881 when the Milwaukee Railroad was built through the southern part of the county, and was incorporated in May 1882. It has now a population of 1,817. (68) It was named for O. H. Manning who once practiced law in Carroll County, was elected to the Legislature and later became Lieutenant Governor of Iowa. Coon Rapids is the third town in size. It was an old pioneer settlement. A grist mill was built here in an early day. The town developed little until after the coming of the Milwaukee Railroad when a new area was platted and incorporated. It now has a population of 1,303. (69) Glidden was one of the North Western towns incorporated in 1872. (70) Other towns are Arcadia, once known as Tip Top because it was located on the high point of the divide, (71) Breda, a German settlement on the northwestern branch of the North Western Railroad. Templeton and

<sup>65.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, p. 35

<sup>66.</sup> Ibid., p. 233.

<sup>67.</sup> Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population III, 367.

<sup>68. &</sup>lt;u>Iowa Official Register</u>, 1939-40, p. 151. 69. <u>Ibid.</u>, p. 150.

<sup>70.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 251.

<sup>71.</sup> Ibid.

Dedham, Milwaukee towns in the southern part of the county, and Lanesboro and Lidderdale on the Great Western in the northeastern part of the county.

Pioneer Social Activity. The social opportunities of the first settlers were necessarily limited. One's nearest neighbors might live several miles away and oxen were more common than horses. As the number of settlers increased, they were grouped around two centers, one group on the Middle Raccoon River in the southeastern part of the county, the other on the North Raccoon River in the northeastern part of the county. There was also a settlement over in Greene County not far from the North Raccoon settlement. Every community had its fiddler, and "a caller" whose stentorious voice could be heard above the din of any gathering. The pioneer people, old and young, attended the neighboring dances often traveling 10 to 15 miles to attend. In winter time the whole family would be loaded in the home-made bobsled on which had been placed a wagon box filled several inches deep in straw. To be cuddled in the straw and covered with blankets as one was whisked away over the snow to the sound of sleighbells was a most delightful experience. As schools and churches came to be established, they became centers of social activities - singing schools and spelling bees at the schoolhouses; quilting parties, revivals, and camp meetings by the church groups. Then there were wolf hunts and turkey shoots for the men, and husking bees and charivaries for everybody. (72)

Early County Politics. Although Carroll County was afflicted with more than a fair share of natural plagues such as blizzards, prairie fires, grasshoppers, tornadoes et cetera, it also had its share of man-made plagues not the least of which was political graft. This last plague like the grasshoppers was quite common to the newly organized counties in the north-western part of the State in the fifties and sixties and even later. The plan of these grafters was to move into a new and sparsely settled county, manipulate the elections so as to get control of the county offices especially the board of supervisors, and then to loot the county for all they could get. These parasites were especially fond of living on the special grants of swamp and saline lands made to counties for various kinds of public improvement.

In the division of swamp lands granted to the State of Iowa, Carroll County was allotted 38,000 acres. This land was worth \$2.50 per acre just before the coming of the railroad in 1866, and was worth several times that after the "North Western" was built. A writer in the Daily State Register of 1868, said the value of unimproved land in Carroll County ranged from \$10 to \$20 per acre. (73) These last figures may have been a little high. On June 26, 1372, Guthrie and Bowman, real estate agents, reported that they had sold during the previous year 14,000 acres of land at an average of \$7 per acre. (74) In 1370, the Iowa Railroad Land Company owned 111,000 acres of land valued at \$600,000. (75) So it is evident

<sup>72.</sup> Arthur Francis Allen, Northwestern Iowa, Its Histories and Traditions, Chicago, 1927, I. 243.

<sup>73.</sup> Rippey, <u>Tour of Iowa Counties</u>, <u>Daily State Register</u>, 1.
74. Maclean, <u>History of Carroll County</u>, I, 62.

<sup>75. &</sup>lt;u>Ibid.</u>, 35.

that had the Carroll County officials handled its swamp land allotment economically and efficiently, the county would have had plenty of money to build courthouses, jails, bridges, and anything else it really needed. Since the county was located at or near the headwaters of rivers, its expense for bridges should never have been very great, and it should have had plenty of money to dig a great drainage system through Storm Creek which it later did at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. But economy and efficiency were not words in the vocabulary of many pioneer politicans of the northwest.

In 1865 the Carroll County public debt was \$5,516.53; on January 1, 1870, it was \$160,135.43. On top of this debt were additional school and township debts running the total indebtedness to \$260,306.94. This debt was 26 percent of the assessed value of real and personal property or about \$180 per capita. Bridges in the county whose estimated value was \$10,000, had actually cost \$46,362.06. Schoolhouses in Carroll, Newton, and Union townships whose estimated value was \$18,100, had cost \$102,248.74. Fraudulent warrants had been issued to the amount of \$120,043.95. Swamp land funds had been swept away without leaving money enough for a single bridge. Thousands of dollars had been issued on fictitious claims for relief of Civil War soldiers' wives, widows, and children. There were 4,000 delinquent tax items on land owned by the Iowa Railroad Land Company. People were afraid to settle in the county on account of financial ruin that stared the pioneers in the face. (76) Volume A of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors disappeared. (77) The general public became alarmed, called a citizens' convention September 20, 1870, put a nonpartisan ticket in the field, and won most of the county offices in the fall election. This ended the reign of the grafter in Carroll County, (78) but the financial scars remained for years. The loss of many records, and the queer bookkeeping in those that were left made the recovery of the squandered funds impossible.

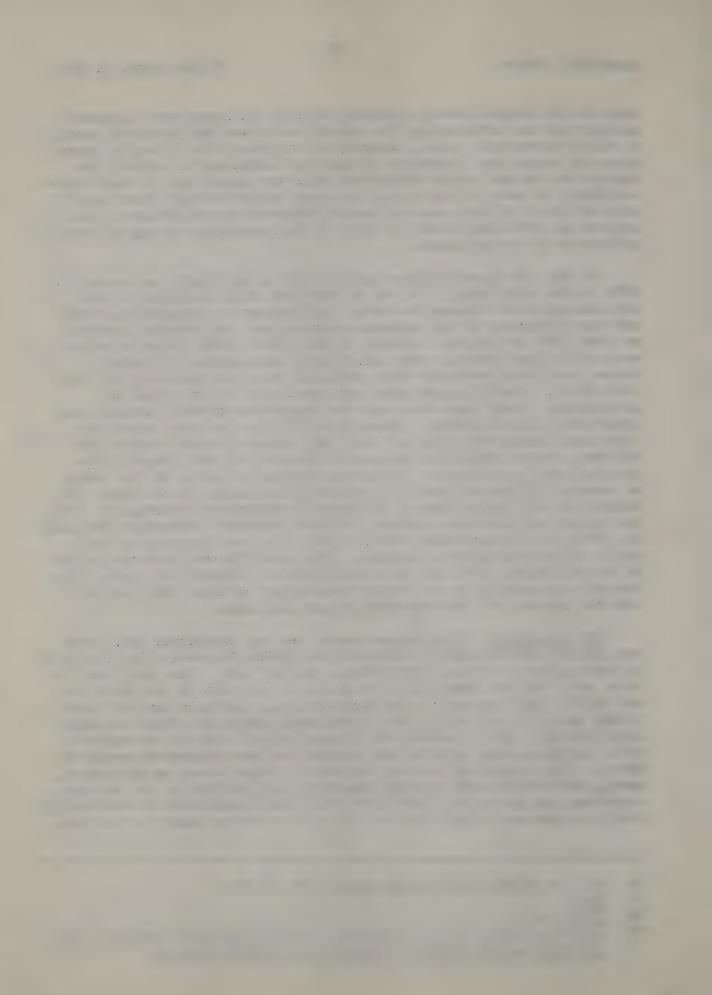
War Experience. This pioneer people had war experience too. They were mainly northern people and could be expected to react quite similarly to their kinsmen in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. When the Civil War broke out, they saw their young men go off to war, not in any great numbers since there were only a few hundred people living in Carroll County during the Civil War period, but in the usual proportion which was somewhere between 5 and 10 percent of the population. Most of the county's Civil War volunteers enlisted with groups from the neighboring county of Greene. Men from Carroll County are known to have served in the seventh, tenth, and thirty-ninth infantry regiments, and probably in two cavalry regiments, the sixth and eighth Iowa. (79) One peculiarity of the county's Civil War history is that Lincoln failed to carry the county either time

<sup>76.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, 35, 36, 63.

<sup>77.</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78. &</sup>lt;u>Ibid.</u>, 56.

<sup>79.</sup> Adjutant General of Iowa, Reports, 1861-65 Rosters of Seventh, Tenth, and Thirty-ninth Infantry, and Sixth and Eighth Cavalry.



he ran for the presidency. In 1860 Douglas carried the county 26 to 25; and in 1864, McClellan by 24 to 12.

When the United States entered the World War against Germany, the German-American people were placed in a trying position. The question in the minds of many American people was: "What would a dominantly German population do in such a situation." The German people in this county gave no uncertain answer. Their attitude toward the war was most clearly indicated by their purchase of liberty bonds sold to raise funds to prosecute the war. These people started slowly; in the first two bond drives, they were \$400,000 behind their quota. Their quota for the third liberty loan was fixed at nearly \$700,000. This German county subscribed over \$1,500,000 to which amount there were 8,569 subscribers, which number was more than one-third of the population. The fourth and fifth liberty loans were also over-subscribed, so that the sum of the five subscriptions exceeded the five quotas by considerably more than \$500,000. (80) In the Red Cross, the county enrolled more than 65 percent of its adult population. (81) Out of 1,991 registered for military service, 164 voluntarily enlisted and 846 were inducted into the army. Twenty-one were reported as deserters. Forty-eight men from Carroll County lost their lives in the Great War, one of whom was Merle Hay, a private from Glidden, killed in action in France. He was one of the first three Americans to die in this war. Various honors have been paid by the State of Iowa to his memory; streets, highways, and monuments commemorate his name. (82)

#### Education

First Schools. The original settlers were mostly from the Old Northwest Territory, where the public school system had been first established; consequently there were schools established in the county soon after the first settlers arrived. The first school in Carroll County was taught by Jane L. Hill at Carrollton in the spring of 1856. (83) The first schoolhouse was erected in Carrollton about 1856. The building was a frame structure about 14' x 16' in dimensions. In the fall of 1856, Miss Jane McCurdy opened the first school in this house. There were only a few children at its opening; but as the season advanced, the attendance increased. (84) The following year in 1857, there were 4 organized school districts in the county, but only 1 school operating, with an enrollment of 19 pupils and 1 teacher whose monthly salary was \$17.50. (85) In October 1859, there were 3 frame and 2 log schoolhouses in the county. There

<sup>80.</sup> Nathaniel R. Whitney, Sale of War Bonds in Iowa, Iowa City, 1923, 176.

<sup>81.</sup> Earl Fulbrook, Red Cross Membership, Iowa City, 1932, p. 133.

<sup>82.</sup> Adjutant General, Iowa Report, 1917-18.

<sup>83.</sup> Gue, History of Iowa, III, 321.
84. Maclean, History of Carroll Coun

<sup>84.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 219, 220.

<sup>85.</sup> Superintendent of Public Instruction, Iowa, Report to the 7 G. A., 1858, p. 81.

were 10 schools with an enrollment of 88 pupils with an average attendance of 33. The 10 teachers employed at this time received a weekly compensation of \$5.33 for males and \$4.04 for females. (86) Nine years later in 1868, there were 18 good schoolhouses in the county, 1 for every 38 inhabitants. At this time the teachers' wages ranged from \$35 to \$50 per month. (87)

The first high school in Carroll was erected in 1869. It was 40° x 40° in size, two stories high and contained four rooms. This building was used until 1880 and then torn down. In 1890 a two-story brick school-house containing six rooms was erected on the north side of town. The same year the south side schoolhouse, a two-story building containing only two rooms, was built. (88) High schools have been established also in Manning, Coon Rapids, Glidden, Arcadia, Lanesboro, Carrollton (Dedham), and Ralston.

Parochial Schools. The settlement of this county chiefly by German Catholics created a peculiar school situation. These people clung tenaciously to the plan of having their own church schools. So in every community when a church was built, they also established a parochial school. At present there are parochial schools in Carroll, Breda, Arcadia, Coon Rapids, Dedham, Halbur, Mt. Carmel, Lidderdale, Templeton, Willey, Roselle, and Maple River. Over 42 percent of the school children in this county attend parochial schools, and nearly 58 percent attend the public schools. In school districts that maintain a high school, about 25 percent attend parochial schools; and in districts with elementary schools only 66 percent attend church schools.

Just what effect the maintenance of so many parochial schools had and has on the support given the public schools is not very apparent. But a comparison of the school statistics of Carroll County with its neighboring counties as to the ratio of the expenditures for education to the assessed property valuations will lead one to the conclusion that Carroll County supports her public schools about as well as her neighbors, some of whom have a good many parochial schools and some of whom have none. (89)

Present Schools. There is evidence of educational progress in Carroll County. One outstanding fact is that the county has a larger school attendance than any of its neighbors. Four thousand two hundred ninety-six children attend its various schools. There are two consolidated school districts, one at Glidden and the other at Dedham (Carrollton). Normal training courses are maintained at Coon Rapids and Manning;

<sup>86.</sup> Secretary of Board of Education, Report to the 8 G. A., 1860, p. 50.

<sup>87.</sup> Rippey, Tour of Iowa Counties, Daily State Register, p. 1.
83. Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 237.

<sup>89.</sup> Department of Public Instruction, Report for 1938, pp. 224, 262.



vocational agriculture is taught at Carroll and Manning; part time classes at Carroll, evening classes for adults at Manning; and vocational home-making at Coon Rapids. (90)

Newspapers. For the first 12 years of its organization, there were no newspapers in Carroll County. (91) In the spring of 1868, 0. H. Manning launched the Enterprise which was printed at Jefferson, Greene County. This arrangement was not satisfactory to the business men of Carroll so they determined to have a newspaper printed in their own town. William Gilley backed by J. E. Griffith, J. K. Deal, G. P. Wetherell, and others took steps to establish a newspaper in the town of Carroll. Printing equipment was purchased by Gilley; and J. T. H. Suggwa was employed as editor. A newspaper called the Western Herald was launched; the first number appeared September 8, 1868. In March 1871 the name was changed to the Carroll Herald under which title it has since been published. (92) The Herald is now a daily paper with James W. Wilson as editor, and James R. Rhodes as publisher. (93)

In 1877 Ed Tabor started the Sentinel at Glidden. In 1880 this newspaper was moved to Carroll. After being published in the latter place for nearly 30 years, it was sold to the Herald, and the Times in 1907. About 1870 when the German immigrants were settling in Carroll County, many of them coming directly from Germany, there was a great demand for a newspaper in the German language. To satisfy this demand Bowman and Burkhardt founded the Carroll Demokrat and later employed Frank Florencourt as editor. In 1896 Hugh O'Hare and W. H. Wahl founded the Carroll Times which still survives. In 1881 the Monitor was founded in Manning; in 1883 the Enterprise in Coon Rapids; in 1890 the Graphic in Glidden and the Watchman in Breda. The first three of this last group are still published. In 1882, a colony of Germans from Hanover in northwestern Germany settled in Wheatland Township. Several other bands from this part of Germany settled in other parts of the United States. To keep these people in touch with each other and the father-land, Rev. L. Huendling started the Ostfriesische Nachrichten (East Friesian News) in 1882 in a rural community west of Breda. At one time this periodical had a circulation of 7,500. The present circulation is 3,500. (94)

# Transportation

The growth of the first counties in Iowa was dependent largely on their accessibility to steamboat transportation. This remained true until

94. <u>Ibid.</u>, p. 281.

<sup>90.</sup> Department of Public Instruction, Report for 1938, pp. 88, 115.

<sup>91.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 211.
92. Ibid., pp. 211, 212.

<sup>93.</sup> W. N. nyer & Son, Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, Philadelphia, 1938, p. 283.

the coming of the railroads in the 1860's. Carroll County was as remote from the former influence as any county in the State. Carroll County situated on the divide equally distant from the Des Moines and the Missouri rivers, was 50 to 60 miles from any navigable stream. However access to the county was not as difficult as it might seem, since the 50 miles eastward to the Des Moines River was a comparatively level prairie broken in a few places by small streams. About the time of the first settlements, efforts were made to set up lines of communication between the settlements and the rest of the country. On January 13, 1855, Congress was memorialized by the Iowa General Assembly to establish a mail route from Panora, then the nearest post office, to Sergeant's Bluff on the Missouri by way of Coplin's Grove in Carroll County and Galland's Grove in Crawford County. Mail routes were also sought from these points to Jefferson, the county seat of Carroll's neighbor to the east. (95) Various state roads were authorized at this time by the Legislature; among these was one from Ft. Dodge southwest through Carroll County to Council Bluffs.

The Railroads. The coming of the railroad in 1866 solved the problem of getting into the county. It also solved the difficulty of securing fuel for the long hard winters, building material for the settlers' houses and barns, and markets for the produce of their farms. The first blast of a locomotive whistle in this county announced the beginning of a new era for the prairie counties.

An Act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, granted land to the State of Iowa to aid in the building of four railroads across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri Rivers. One of these railroads was to be built as nearly as possible along the forty-second parallel of latitude. The Iowa Legislature in extra-session the following summer granted this land along the above named parallel to the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad. This company forfeited its rights to this land; but a subsequent Legislature granted it to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad Company. (96) The original land grant gives the alternate sections for 6 miles on either side of the track of the proposed roads. Later this land grant was extended to the alternate sections 20 miles on each side of the road. (97) This latter grant increased the C.R. & M.R. Company's land in Carroll County to 117,360 acres. This railroad was built to the Des Moines River at Boone in 1365. During the summer and fall of 1866, it was built through Carroll, and in 1867 to Council Bluffs. Since the forty-second parallel of latitude runs through the middle of the county, the new railroad has the same general course. In the fall of 1867, or soon thereafter, the town sites of Glidden, Carroll, and Arcadia (Tip Top) were platted and settlement followed at once. During the year of 1867, trains were running over this new railroad into Council Bluffs.

<sup>95. 5</sup> G. A., 1854-55, Resolution 10, sec. 4, p. 179.

<sup>96.</sup> C. I. Rev. of 1860, ch. 37, secs. 1-10. 97. 11 G. A., 1866, ch. 144, secs. 1-3, p. 189.

To build this railroad across Carroll County the United States Government gave to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company all land in a strip 20 miles wide and 24 miles long except such land as had already been sold to the settlers. This subsidy placed in the hands of the railroad company about 200,000 acres of land. To dispose of this land a subsidiary company known as the Iowa Railroad Land Company was organized. In 1870 this land company was holding 110,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of which was in Carroll County. This land was estimated to be worth \$600,000. (98)

In 1877 the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company began building feeder lines in this county by building the Maple River branch, which in 1886, was completed to Onawa, and later through Sac City to Sioux City. In 1880, it built the Iowa South Western branch, southwest from Carroll into Shelby County, terminating first at Kirkman and later at Harlan. A branch of this Iowa South Western was built from Manning to Audubon. In 1884 this railroad system became known as the North Western. In 1901, its main line was double tracked through Carroll County. (99)

In 1881 the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was built through the southern tier of townships of the county. The
towns of Coon Rapids, Dedham, Templeton, and Manning were established.
It was originally planned to run the Milwaukee road farther south; but
the high hills of this latter region forced the engineers to survey a
route through Carroll County. Thus it came about that this county had
two great railroad systems running more or less parallel across the
county 12 miles apart. (100)

In 1903 another great trunk line railroad, the Great Western, was built diagonally across the county from northeast to southwest, passing through Carroll near the center of the county. Railway stations were established at Lanesboro and Lidderdale in the northeastern part of the county. By these railroads, the county had three outlets to Chicago and Omaha, two outlets to Sioux City, and one outlet to Minneapolis and St. Paul. (101)

Regulation of Railroads. The coming of the railroads meant much to the settlers in the prairie counties, but they soon learned that the transportation problem was still with them. In those days, government regulation of railroads was unknown. "The public be damned" dictum of Commodore Vanderbilt was very much in vogue then. The rule for fixing railroad rates was to charge "all the traffic would stand." As early as 1870, the farmer began to realize that he was paying such high freight rates that the balance he had left was less than the cost of production. The rates on coal, lumber, and farm implements were so exorbitant that they were oppressive.

<sup>98.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 35.

<sup>99. &</sup>lt;u>Ibid.</u>, pp. 226, 227. 100. <u>Ibid.</u>, p. 227.

<sup>101.</sup> Ibid.



The Patrons of Husbandry. In order to protect themselves, the farners organized the Patrons of Husbandry with local organizations known as Granges. This organization sought by cooperative buying in large quantities of groceries, lumber, wire, coal, and other farm supplies to keep down the transportation costs. These farm necessities were sold to members of the Grange at wholesale prices plus the cost of buying. (102)

The Grange movement spread rapidly. In 1872 there were 500 Granges in Iowa. Such organizations were established at Glidden, North Coon, Liberty and Carrollton, and later a county organization at Carroll. The State organization had an official called a State Lecturer. He visited the various Granges in the State to instruct in various economic matters. He also was a co-ordinator of all political action of the various Granges so as to make their political action as effective as possible. The local Granges became important social groups in their communities and thus became a powerful influence on public opinion. The Patrons of Husbandry was a nonpartisan organization; that is, it allied itself with no political party. They supported candidates in all parties that were friendly to them, and thus gained recognition from all parties. They set as their objective the fixing by law of maximum freight and passenger rates. This idea was embodied in the Grange Law which passed the Iowa Legislature in 1874. (103) The C. B. &. Q. Railroad brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the Grange Law. The case was tried before Judge John F. Dillon who decided that the law was constitutional which decision was sustained by U. S. Supreme Court. (104)

Automobiles and Trucks. For 50 years the railroads reigned supreme in transportation subject however to legislative regulation. Near the end of this period a new means of transportation, the automobile, appeared. Beginning in 1905 in a small way, it has come to have a dominant influence in all forms of transportation except possibly carload lots of heavy freight. The automobile brought with it the paved road, an all weather highway. Carroll County supported the good roads movement by voting \$1,500,0000 to be spent for paved highways. Bonds worth \$480,000 have been retired leaving a balance of \$1,020,000. (105)

Carroll County is fairly well supplied with hard-surfaced roads. The famous Lincoln Highway No. 30 runs through the county following the main line of the North Western Railroad. Highway No. 46 runs in the same direction through the southern tier of townships. The western half of the road is paved and the eastern half is bituminous surfaced. Highway No. 71 runs north and south through the center of the county passing through Carroll and Templeton. (106) There are about 60 miles of paved highway and 15 miles of bituminous surfaced roads in the county.

<sup>102.</sup> Gue, History of Buying, III, 56, 57.

<sup>103. 15</sup> G. A., 1374, ch. 68, secs. 1, 2, p. 61.

<sup>104. 94</sup> U. S. S. C. Rep. 155.

<sup>105.</sup> Iowa Comptroller's Report, County Highway Bonds, November, 1939.

<sup>106.</sup> Iowa Highway Commission, Iowa Highway Map; 1939.

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Licensed in this county to operate on these roads are 6.171 automobiles, 962 trucks, 12 motorcycles, and 327 trailers making a total of 7.481 automotive vehicles. Residing in this county are 107 licensed truck operators; of these 24 live in Carroll, 19 in Coon Rapids, 17 in Manning, and 13 in Glidden. The Lincoln Highway No. 30 is one of the greatest freight motor carrier routes in the United States. Twenty-seven freight motor carrier companies are licensed by the State of Iowa to carry interstate freight over highway No. 30. Seventeen of these interstate carriers run into Council Bluffs and Omaha; and 10 of them into Sioux City. Six interstate freight motor carriers operate over highway No. 46. Both of these highways are routes for a number of intrastate carriers also. (107)

#### Industries

Minor Industries. There is little diversification of industry in Carroll County. Its industrial interests are almost wholly agricultural. There is only one city in the county and that one of the second class. So there is no great industrial population concentrated in one community with the usual labor problems. In 1868 there were only three manufacturing plants in the county, two sawmills and one flour mill. The flour mill was built near the site of Coon Rapids and the sawmills on each branch of the Raccoon River. There always has been some manufacturing which was associated with agriculture. Today these are milling, creameries, poultry packing, ladders, equalizers, cement and tile, wagon tongues, and hayracks. (108) In 1930 there were 27 manufacturing establishments in the county which employed an average of 212 persons who received \$262,155 in wages and produced products valued at \$3,412,211. (109) Carroll County is not a coal producing county, (110) although persons digging wells have struck some gas and coal. (111) Good building stone is not found within the limits of the county. The native sandstone found at some outcroppings along the Middle Raccoon River is too soft for ordinary building purposes. Material for the manufacture of brick, however, is found in abundance in all parts of the county, and local manufacture has been to some extent, developed for the making of both brick and tile. (112) another minor industry developed in recent years is transporting freight with motor trucks. There are 107 licensed motor truck operators in the county. (113)

<sup>107.</sup> Iowa Commerce Commission, Interstate and Intrastate Motor Carriers, June 1939.

Ayer & Sons, Newspapers and Periodicals, 1938.

LOYD. Fifteenth U. S. Census, 1930, Manufactures, 1929, III, 176. . 10. State Mining Inspector, Report of -, December 31, 1937.

<sup>111.</sup> Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 23.

<sup>. 1.7.</sup> 

<sup>1.3.</sup> Iowa Commerce Commission, Lists of Licensed Motor Truck Operators, 1940.

Agriculture. The principal industry throughout the history of this county has been agriculture. The great majority of the first immigrants came to the county to get cheap or free land. When the Germans came to this county they settled, for the most part, in the rural sections. In 1956, the State, in listing the occupation of persons living in the county, classified 60 out of 74 as farmers. Nearly all the rest were listed in the mechanical trades. (114)

On arriving in the new prairie country the pioneer's first concern was to provide shelter for his family and his stock. If he settled near a wooded stream, he built himself some sort of cabin. If he settled in the open prairie he probably used the covered wagon as a place to sleep in, or under, until a sod house could be built.

Having provided shelter for his family, his next problem was the breaking of some prairie land. This was a task of considerable difficulty. This prairie sod had grown here for thousands of years; the interlacing roots formed a network so dense and so tough that an ordinary plow could not do much with it; so a powerful breaking plow was used. This powerful plow was gauged to cut a furrow 2 inches to 21 inches deep and from 24" to 36" wide and was drawn by 3 to 5 yoke of oxen. A 24-inch plow would break about 2 acres per day; and a 36-inch plow, 3 acres per day. Breaking prairie was quite a trade during the period of first settlement. went about the country breaking prairie being paid at the rate of \$2.50 or \$4.50 per acre depending on whether the men and teams received their "keep." The plowed land was permitted to lie fallow for a year allowing the sod to rot. Sometimes if the plowing was done early enough, corn was planted with an axe. The farmer would chop through the sod. Into this opening 3 or 4 kernels of corn would be placed. This sod corn nceded no cultivation as the sod would keep down the weeds the first year. A fair corn crop could be raised in this way. Sometimes by fall the sod would be sufficiently rotted to allow the sowing of fall wheat. (115)

During the years when times and prices were good, the crop of corn that a pioneer farmer could raise the first year on 40 acres would furnish him a surplus of grain sufficient to pay for the quarter section on which he had settled. But many, if not most, of the early years were not prosperous ones. The late fifties, the early seventies, and the nineties in the nineteenth century, and the early twenties or thirties in the twentieth century were years of very low prices; prices were so low that farming would not pay the cost of production. The panic of 1873 hit the early settlers of Carroll County very hard. The story of a certain pioneer family of this county is illustrative of the economic conditions of this period. After one of the worst blizzards of that period, this family was further afflicted by having all members come down with fever.

<sup>114. &</sup>lt;u>Census of Iowa, Population, Carroll County</u>, 1856, Des Moines, 1905. 115. <u>Allen, Northwestern Iowa, Its History and Traditions</u>, I, 207.

The father fought his way through snowdrifts to the nearest town to obtain medicine with some butter and eggs. For the butter he received 4 cents per pound and for the eggs the same price per dozen. Money was scarce and hard to borrow even at 3 percent a month. It was difficult to pay off even a small mortgage when corn was 10 cents per bushel and wheat 35 cents. If the mortgage could not be paid off, there was one way out for the settler. He could load his family and his farm implements into a covered wagon and trek off to Kansas or Nebraska where there still was plenty of free land for the homesteader.

In the 1930's when farm prices slumped to the lowest levels, the farmer found himself trapped in what appeared to be inescapable bankruptcy. Whereas the farmer of the 1870's held his land at from \$10 to \$25 per acre, and the farmer in the 1890's at \$50 per acre, the farmer of the 1930's held his land at \$150 per acre. It was impossible for the last of these farmers to pay for \$150 land with 10 cent corn and \$2 hogs. He lost money on every bushel of the one, or hundred weight of the other, he sold. Nor was it possible to move off to new lands free to homesteaders for all such land had been taken up long ago. His ready money was either tied up in banks or lost by their failure.

Whole communities faced with financial ruin organized to defy mortgage foreclosures. When a neighboring farmer's land and stock were to be sold at mortgage sale, the farming community banded together to bid everything in at ridiculously low prices. Thus the farmer's loss of farm, stock and machinery was circumvented by these "penny" sales. No unfriendly bidders were allowed to buy. There were instances when farmers went much farther in their efforts to save their homes. In one northwestern Iowa county. they dragged a District Judge from his bench, took him to a telephone pole and threatened to hang him if he would not promise to refuse to hear a foreclosure case. The farmers' revolt alarmed the nation. The State saved the situation by declaring a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures. The Federal Government helped to solve the situation by saving the banking system, making corn loans, and creating better farm prices. General buying power was stimulated and broader markets sought. People were helped to save their homes and their farms. It was the first time in history that a great government used all its power to save the debtor class from financial ruin.

Every 15 or 20 years agriculture has had to face panic or depression in which farm prices dropped so low as to threaten bankruptcy. Formerly the method of recovery was liquidation of all debts, a severe but effective method to bring about quick recovery. Not a bad remedy when there is plenty of cheap land to which the dispossessed can migrate. In our day when no free land exists, the United States Government has undertaken to salvage what it could from the economic wreck by helping bankers save their banks, farmers their farms, home owners their homes, and laborers their families until such time as the economic conditions will enable these people to save themselves - a long tedious experiment which has yet to demonstrate its entire feasibility.

Federal Aid for Agriculture. The Federal Government has attempted to improve the present condition of the farmer by several means, such as

soil conservation payments, commodity loans, crop insurance, farm loans at liberal rates of interest, improvement of farm to market roads, free seed distribution to drought districts, free distribution of surplus commodities, rural electrification, helping tenant farmers to buy farms, and aid in fighting insect pests. The people of Carroll County have shared in most if not all of these farm aids. In 1939 its soil conservation payments amounted to \$728,726 which was 1.2 percent of the total of such payments received by the State of Iowa. If the same ratio prevailed during 1936, 1937 and 1938, as during 1939, Carroll County's soil conservation payments for these 4 years were more than \$1.500,000. (116) In the corn loan program, the county took a very prominent part. In 1937, 595,089 bushels were sealed, in 1938, 629,543 bushels; and in 1939, 2.247,719 bushels. The amounts are nearly double the county average of .the State. Its farm-to-market roads have been improved through WPA. From November 1935 to December 1938, 99 miles of such highways were surfaced, 19 miles were resurfaced, and 7 miles graded. To make farm life easier projects are now underway which when completed will give complete electrification to all rural communities. (117) In 1936, the farm income in Iowa increased 112.5 percent over that of 1932; in 1937 it increased 102.1 percent over the same base; in 1938, 114.1 percent, and in 1939. 139.4 percent increase over 1932. (118)

Other Agricultural Difficulties. In an early day the prairie fire was a common menance to the homesteader in the fall of the year, when he had stocked his hay and harvested his grain. When the killing frosts of autumn had seared the grass to a dark brown, he found himself surrounded by a tinder-box spreading far in every direction. Only a spark and a good breeze were needed to start a flaming inferno racing over the hills. If the grass had been pastured closely there was no great danger. But when the fire ran through the tall grass or reeds along the creeks, it swept with the speed of the wind and the fury of a furnace destroying everything in its path. At night when the long lines of flames swept across the distant plain or hill, leaping high, subsiding to leap again, it was a most majestic sight. These prairie fires were common in Carroll County in the seventies. On October 15, 1873, prairie fires were running in all parts of the county. People were fighting these fires for two days and nights in Sheridan Township. (119)

Drought and grasshoppers are twin evils that afflict farmers. Grasshoppers develop in such numbers as to be a danger to crops only in regions where there has been a prolonged drought. Given proper dry weather conditions these insects increase to myriads. Since they have wings they can rise in the air and float with the general movement of the winds for

<sup>116.</sup> Iowa State AAA Committee, Report of March 1940.

<sup>117.</sup> State of Iowa, Department of Agriculture, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Annual Iowa Year Books of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa, 1937, p. 121; 1938, pp. 102, 246.

<sup>118.</sup> Iowa State AAA Committee, Report March 1940. 119. Maclean, History of Carroll County, I, 70.

hundreds of miles. Great areas of prolonged drought exist in Colorado and other Rocky Mountain States. Since the general movement of the air is eastward in the United States, the conditions favoring grasshopper plagues in the Mississippi Valley States are ideal. Consequently during several series of dry years since 1867, grasshoppers have been a perennial pest for western Iowa farmers. Such a period was that from 1867 to 1878 of which the years of 1867-68, 1873-74, and 1876-77 were the severest. The coming of the grasshoppers in 1867 was described as "shadowing the sun like a cloud." They often remained for weeks devouring every green growing thing. Sometimes they remained until November depositing millions of eggs just beneath the surface of the ground before resuming their travel. This happened in the fall of 1867. The following spring the grasshopper progeny, voracious nymphs that they were, cleaned up all the small grain crops. By the last of June, they had disappeared. Carroll County was among the counties most seriously damaged by this attack. (120)

The severest attack of grasshoppers was that of the summer of 1873. This was especially true in the northwestern counties of the State. (121) The grasshoppers were so thick in Carroll County that trains on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad (North Western) were stopped when they attempted to climb the eastern slope of the divide at Arcadia. These trains were compelled to back up, sand the track and make a run for it in order to reach the high point on the divide. (122) Many people abandoned their homes discouraged by the persistence of the insect plague. The Grange which was organized about this time helped settlers to stay by collecting money, clothing, and provisions for them. Adjutant General Baker supervised the distribution of these supplies, and railroads transported them at very low rates. Thus thousands of settlers were able to remain on their farms until they could raise another crop. (123) The last grasshopper year of the above period 1876-77 was not so severe as that of 1873, but nevertheless it caused many people to leave northwestern Iowa. Perhaps the greatest effect of the 10-year grasshopper period was to force farmers to change their principal crop from wheat to corn. In the recent dry period, 1934-36, western Iowa suffered severely from grasshopper attack. It was not so severe in Carroll County as in the neighboring counties of Woodbury and Crawford where whole fields of corn were utterly destroyed by grasshoppers. (124) Accompanying this grasshopper visitation was another insect pest known as chinch bugs. In some counties, this latter plague did more harm than the grasshoppers. However in Carroll County the infestation of chinch bugs was light. Grasshoppers are destroyed by means of a "bait" which is a bran and sawdust mixture poisoned with sodium arsenate. Chinch bugs are prevented from migrating from pastures to fields by spreading creosote along a furrow plowed around the

<sup>120.</sup> Gue, History of Iowa, III, 1920.

<sup>121.</sup> Ibid., p. 55.

<sup>122.</sup> Josephine B. Donavon, "Grasshopper Times," Palimpsest, 1923, IV, 200. 123. Gue, History of Iowa, III. 55.

<sup>124.</sup> Iowa Department of Agriculture, Thirty-sixth Annual Iowa Year Book of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa, 1936.

field to be protected. The most effective weapon against both of these pests is cold damp spring weather which promotes the growth of a fungus disease very fatal to these insects. The worst drought years in western Iowa were 1894, 1934 and 1936. Of these the severest was 1894. The average corn yield in Carroll County that year was 5 bushels per acre. Of the two recent droughts the one in 1936 was the more severe in north-western Iowa. The average corn yield in Carroll County for this year was between 9 and 10 bushels per acre. In 1937 and 1938, good corn years, the average corn yield per acre was 47 and 51 bushels per acre respectively.

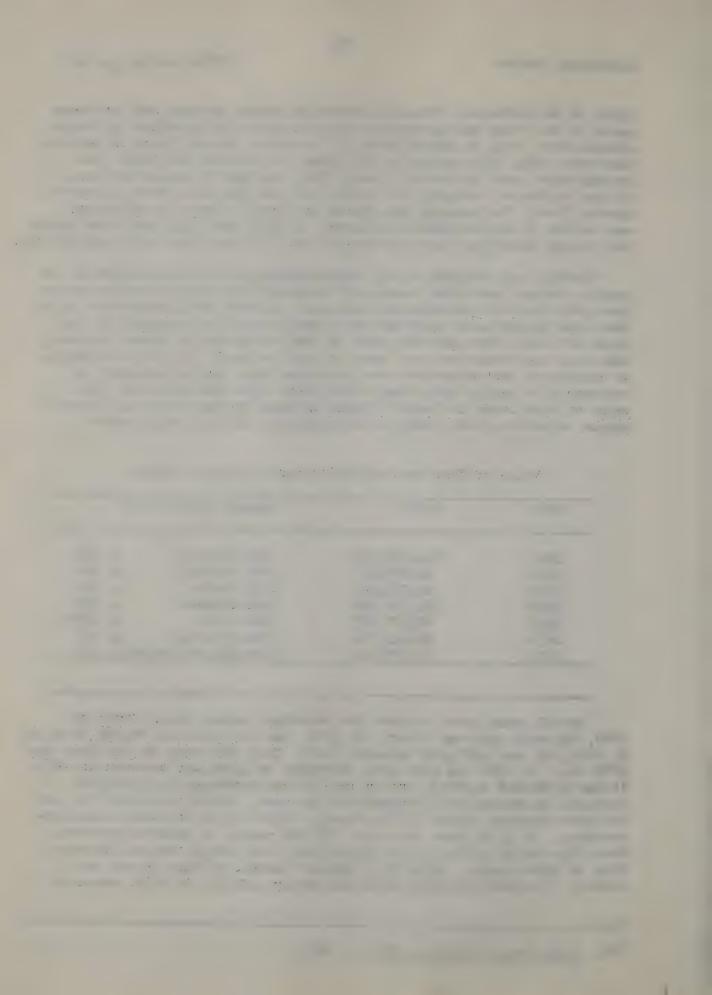
Having been reminded of all these hardships and difficulties of the prairie farmer, one might reasonably conclude that farming on the western Iowa prairies was a hazardous occupation. In fact some economists claim that this farmer never made any money aside from the increment in the price of land. Now that the price of land has probably passed its peak, what does the future hold in store for agriculture? It is the consensus of opinion of most economists and statesmen that agriculture must be restored to a parity with other industries. The fluctuation in the value of farm lands in Carroll County is shown by the State and Federal census reports on farm lands and buildings in the following table:-

Value of Farm Land and Buildings in Carroll County

Date	Value	Census, Agriculture
1900	\$16,203,950	12th Federal p. 535
1910	42,255,460	7.01
1915	64,921,317	To June
1920		1915 State p. 645
	103,572,608	14th Federal p. 535
1925	60,272,633	1925 State p. 1000
1930	58,645,720	15th Federal p. 681
1935	35,383,648	Agriculture Federalp. 237

For 60 years corn has been the principal cereal crop. Prior to 1880, the main crop was wheat. In 1870, the corn crop was 65,758 bushels; in 1880, it was 2,671,169 bushels. (125) This 1880 crop was 40 times the 1870 one. In 1890 the corn crop increased to 4,560,035 bushels; in 1915, it was 5,523,636 bushels, and in 1938 it had increased to 6,862,068 bushels, an average of 50 bushels to the acre. Since the county is near the great popcorn center in Sac County, this crop is of considerable importance. In 1938 there were over 900,000 pounds of popcorn produced. Oats, the second grain crop in importance, has always been an important crop in this county. In 1937, 3,502,011 bushels of this cereal were raised. The tame hay crop which was mostly alfalfa, in 1938, amounted

<sup>125. &</sup>lt;u>Iowa Census Reports, 1895</u>, p. 685.



to 44,191 tons. Around 40,000 bushels of potatoes were produced; but there were very few apples.

Of the 357,939 acres of land in the county, 200,699 acres are devoted to animal specialities. (126) This means that more than one-half of the farm land is used to raise some kind of purebred livestock. Purebred cattle, especially beef cattle, have long been an outstanding feature of Carroll County farming. So important are its purebred beef cattle herds that the State association of cattle breeders of three different breeds, the Angus, the Hereford; and the Shorthorn, have local representatives on their State Board of Directors from this county. The 1395 State census reported that there were in the county 458 purebred shorthorns, 68 Herefords, 81 Angus, 39 Holstein and 34 Jerseys. (127) Altogether there were 32,830 cattle in the county at that time of which 10,823 were milch cows. During the war boom period up to 1920; it was claimed that there were 50,000 beef cattle in the county valued at \$2,500,000 and 11,000 dairy cattle also valued at \$586,000. Among the twenty northwest Iowa counties, Carroll County ranked sixth in beef cattle. (128) since the war boom days, the number of cattle has declined to about 44,000 which includes 11,000 dairy cows. (129)

Since the principal crop of this county for the last 60 years has been corn, there also has been a large number of swine to consume this crop. In 1920 the number of swine was estimated at 89,000 with a value of \$2,000,000. (130) This was the high point in swine production, since swine numbers felt the influence of the war boom more than any other kind of livestock. The normal supply runs around 60,000. In 1938 the number of swine was 68,352. (131)

A notable feature of Carroll County agriculture is its connection with a promotion of hybrid seed corn. A great Secretary of Agriculture once said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a great benefactor of the human race. What shall be said of the man who makes two bushels of corn grow where but one bushel grew before?

In our day we have come to know that a yield of 100 bushels to the acre is quite common. In the fall of 1939, an acre of corn in Poweshiek County yielded 160 bushels. This corn was planted in the regular way at the standard distance apart. These high yields are due to a new breeding of corn known as hybrid corn. One of the leading firms engaged in the breeding of this type of corn is Garst and Thomas of Coon Rapids.

<sup>126.</sup> Fifteenth U. S. Census, Agriculture, 1930, III, pt. I, 674.

<sup>127.</sup> Iowa Census, 1895, p. 646.

<sup>128.</sup> Allen, Morthwestern Iowa, Its History and Traditions, I, 243.
129. Iowa Department of Agriculture, Thirty-eighth Annual Iowa Year
Book of Agriculture, p. 427.

<sup>130.</sup> Allen, Northwestern Iowa, Its History and Traditions, I, 243.

131. Iowa Department of Agriculture, Thirty-eighth Annual Iowa Year

Book of Agriculture, 1938, p. 427.

In 1939, this firm had 3,575 acres of corn that met performance requirements in certain sections of Iowa in the Iowa corn yield test. The principal varieties meeting these tests were Pioneer 307, Pioneer 357, and Pioneer 322. There are quite a number of hybrid seed corn breeders in Carroll County. Among these are Bert Eich, and August Gruhn of Manning, Peter and Son Seed Company, and Wilberding & Wernimont of Arcadia, Peter Eisched of Halbur, Feldman Seed Corn House of Breda, and Joe Renze of Carroll.

In the 1938 Iowa corn yield test conducted by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, some remarkable results were obtained. Pioneer Hi-Bred 307 in two eastern Iowa tests produced 101.44 and 103.64 bushels per acre. Garst and Thomas' Hi-Bred Pioneer 308D in the same part of the State produced 105.01 bushels per acre. In north central Iowa, Feldcorn 853A corn produced by Feldman Seed Corn House of Breda yielded 101.27 bushels per acre. This same seed company with their Illinois 960 in east central Iowa test produced 105.71 bushels per acre. (132)

The Garst family of Hi-Bred seed corn fame is one of the older pioneer families of Carroll County. This family settled near Coon Rapids in the early seventies. Two Garst brothers opened a general store in Coon Rapids and later became interested in land, farming, and banking. Warren Garst, Carroll County's most illustrious citizen, served three terms in the Iowa State Senate 1894 to 1906. On August 1, 1906, he was nominated by the republicans for Lieutenant Governor and was elected to that office in November of that year. He succeeded to the Governorship on the resignation of A. B. Cummins. (133)

#### Summation

The history of Carroll County is that of a typical prairie settlement in Iowa. In the main its history is the story of all the other counties of northwestern Iowa, which is the principal excuse for the length of this sketch. By a proper substitution of the names in the Carroll County story for those in other counties, this story might be made the history of any of her neighbors. All the northwestern counties had the same fight to get railroads, and then to regulate them soon after they got them; they had to combat the same insect pests; they were retarded by the same droughts, the same economic depressions, and the same corrupt political practices. In all these things the counties problems were alike in kind but probably different in degree.

However, there were ways in which each county was peculiar to itself. Some of the outstanding features of Carroll County were, that industrially it was a purely agricultural county with a high percentage

<sup>132.</sup> M. S. Zuber and J. L. Robinson, 1938 Iowa Corn Yield Test, Ames 1939, pp. 51, 61, 63.

<sup>133.</sup> The Icwa Official Register, 1907-8, Des Moines, 1907, p. 580.

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of purebred livestock; that for transportation it had the main lines of three of the great railroad systems of the middle west and one of the greatest transcontinental highways; that its population was dominantly German and a large part of these Germans were Roman Catholic; that it had a large number of parochial schools and a high percentage of the school children attend these schools.

## GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

### Legal Status of the County

The county appears in Iowa as an involuntary political or civil division of the State, exercising quasi-corporate powers for civil and political purposes only. It is created by statute law and possesses no powers which are not conferred by the statutes. It must perform all the duties which the statutes prescribe, and is subject to such liabilities as the statutes impose. (1) The county must have a seal. It may sue or be sued. It may acquire and hold property, make all contracts necessary for the control, management, improvement and disposition of its own property, and may do such other acts and exercise such other powers as may be authorized by law. (2) The powers of the county, as limited and specified by statute, are divided among and exercised by county officers elected or appointed for that purpose. The duties of county officers are not only defined but the mode of performing them is, in many instances prescribed by law. (3)

# The Official Structure of the County

County officers chosen by the electorate are a board of supervisors; (4) an auditor; (5) a treasurer; (6) a clerk of the district court, a sheriff, a recorder, and a coroner; (7) and a county

<sup>26</sup> Iowa 264, 1868.

C. I. 1851, sec. 93; C. I. 1935, sec. 5128.

<sup>12</sup> Iowa 142, 1861.

C. I. 1851, secs. 105, 106; C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 303; C. I. 1935, sec. 5106.

C. I. 1351, sec. 141; C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 319; 12 G. A., 1868, ch. 160; C. I. 1935, sec. 520.

<sup>6.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 151; 10 G. A., 1864, ch. 129; C. I. 1935, sec. 520.

<sup>7.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 239; C. I. 1935, sec. 520.

attorney. (8) The board of supervisors appoints a county board of social welfare, (9) a soldiers' relief commission, (10) a county engineer, (11) and at its discretion, a county surveyor. (12) A county superintendent of schools and a county board of education are elected by a convention of school district representatives. (13) The courts exercising a county-wide jurisdiction, are the district court and the courts of justices of the peace. (14) The district court may appoint a clerk of the grand jury, (15) and must appoint a commission of insanity. (16) The jury commission is ex officio, being composed of the clerk of the district court, the auditor, and the recorder. (17)

### The Functions of County Government

#### General administration

The principal duties of general administration as performed by the board of supervisors, with the clerical assistance of the auditor, are the approval of the official bonds, reports, and statements of county officers; the approval of appointment of deputy county officers, and the filling of vacancies in county offices; the general control and management of county property; the establishment, alteration, vacation, and supervision of certain roads; the review and equalization of assessments, the levy of taxes, the exercise of the appropriating powers of the county, and the control of expenditures from county funds; the supervision of elections, and the canvass of votes cast at such elections; the formation and supervision of drainage districts; the management of State school funds; and the care and support of the poor.

### Recording

The recording of deeds and other instruments affecting the title to real estate, the recording of incumbrances of personal property, and the recording of a considerable variety of other instruments as

<sup>8.</sup> Const. 1846, Art. V, sec. 5; Const. 1857, Art. V, sec. 13; Amendment, 1884; C. I. 1935, sec. 520.

<sup>9.</sup> 45 Ex. G. A., 1934, ch. 19, sec. 5; 47 G. A., 1937, ch. 151, sec. 10. 10. 22 G. A., 1888, ch. 105; C. I. 1935, ch. 273.

<sup>11.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 239; 34 G. A., 1911, ch. 24, sec. 2; C. I. 1935, sec. 4069-C19.

<sup>12.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 239; 34 G. A., 1911, ch. 24, sec. 2; C. I. 1924, 1935, sec. 5482.

<sup>13.</sup> 7 G. A., 1858, ch. 52, sec. 40; 23 G. A., 1890, ch. 24; 35 G. A., 1913, ch. 107; 38 G. A., 1919, ch. 56; C. I. 1935, secs. 4096, 4119.

<sup>14.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 1566, 2261; C. I. 1935, secs. 10502, 10761. 15.

<sup>25</sup> G. A., 1904, ch. 71; C. I. 1935, sec. 13694.

<sup>16.</sup> 13 G. A., 1870, ch. 109, sec. 15; C. I. 1935, sec. 3535.

<sup>17.</sup> C. I. 1924, 1935, sec. 10848.



dictated by public policy is the function of the recorder. Briefly stated the recorder must record as speedily as possible all instruments brought to him for that purpose in the manner directed by law. (18)

The official establishment of land boundaries by means of land surveys is a function which may be performed by the county engineer, by order of the board of supervisors or by a county surveyor appointed by the board. (19)

### Administration of Justice

The Constitutions of the State of Iowa have provided that the judicial powers of the State shall be vested in the Supreme Court, district courts, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as the General Assembly may from time to time establish. (20) The system of courts evolved is composed of inferior courts, courts of special jurisdiction, courts of general jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court, as the final appellate tribunal.

The district court is a court of both law and equity and exercises general, original and exclusive jurisdiction of all actions, proceedings, and remedies, both civil and criminal, irrespective of the amount in controversy or the penalty involved, except in cases where concurrent or exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred upon some other court. (21) As an appellate court the district court possesses and exercises jurisdiction of appeals from the decisions of the inferior courts and, in certain instances from the decisions of boards and officers who exercise quasi-judicial functions. (22)

In addition to its general jurisdiction, the district court exercises special, original and exclusive jurisdiction as a court of probate, the probate court being one of separate record. The clerk of the district court as clerk of the probate court possesses several original powers, among them being the appointment of resident administrators, executors and guardians; the examination and approval of intermediate or interlocutory accounts or reports; the disposition of the personal effects of deceased persons; and the admission of wills to probate. (23)

<sup>18.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 150; C. I. 1935, sec. 5171.

<sup>19.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 203; 34 G. A., 1911, ch. 24, sec. 2; C. I. 1924, secs. 4641, 5482; C. I. 1935, secs. 4644-C21, 5482.

<sup>20.</sup> Const. 1846, 1857, Art. V, sec. 1.

<sup>21.</sup> Const. 1846, Art. V, sec. 4; C. I. 1851, sec. 1576; Const. 1857, Art. V, sec. 6; C. I. 1935, sec. 10761.

<sup>22.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 1576; C. I. 1935, sec. 10762.

<sup>23.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 105; 12 G. A., 1868, ch. 86, sec. 12; 21 G. A., 1886, ch. 134, sec. 13; C. I. 1935, secs. 10763, 11832.

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The juvenile court, also a court of special jurisdiction and of separate record, having jurisdiction of dependent, delinquent, or neglected children, is likewise embraced in the jurisdiction of the district court. (24)

In common with the courts of other states having a clerk, a seal, and unlimited general jurisdiction, the district courts of Iowa have jurisdiction to naturalize aliens. (25)

The clerk of the district court issues all process of the court, makes and preserves its records, and acts as its financial officer. In addition to his court functions he issues and maintains a record of marriage licenses, (26) and acts as an agent of the State Department of Health in certain phases of the registration of vital statistics. (27) The sheriff is the servant and, in some connections, the executive officer of the court. He serves its process, executes its orders, enforces its judgments, and preserves order at its sessions. The county attorney, as the public prosecutor, must cause purported perpetrators of indictable offenses to be brought before the court and to prosecute the causes of action lying against them. The commission of insanity has original and exclusive jurisdiction of insanity proceedings, the court exercising appellate jurisdiction only. The ex officio jury commission prepares the ballots and ballot boxes used for drawing petit and grand juries and draws the panels as required.

The courts of justices of the peace exercise a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The civil jurisdiction of a justice of the peace does not extend to actions in which the title to real estate is involved, nor to proceedings in equity. Otherwise a justice may try civil cases when the amount in controversy does not exceed \$100, or \$300 by agreement of the parties, and criminal cases when the penalty involved does not exceed a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days. (28)

### Law Enforcement

In general, the county attorney is made responsible for the enforcement of all laws, action for the violation of which may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the State. (29) The sheriff is charged with

<sup>24. 30</sup> G. A., 1904, ch. 11; C. I. 1935, ch. 179.

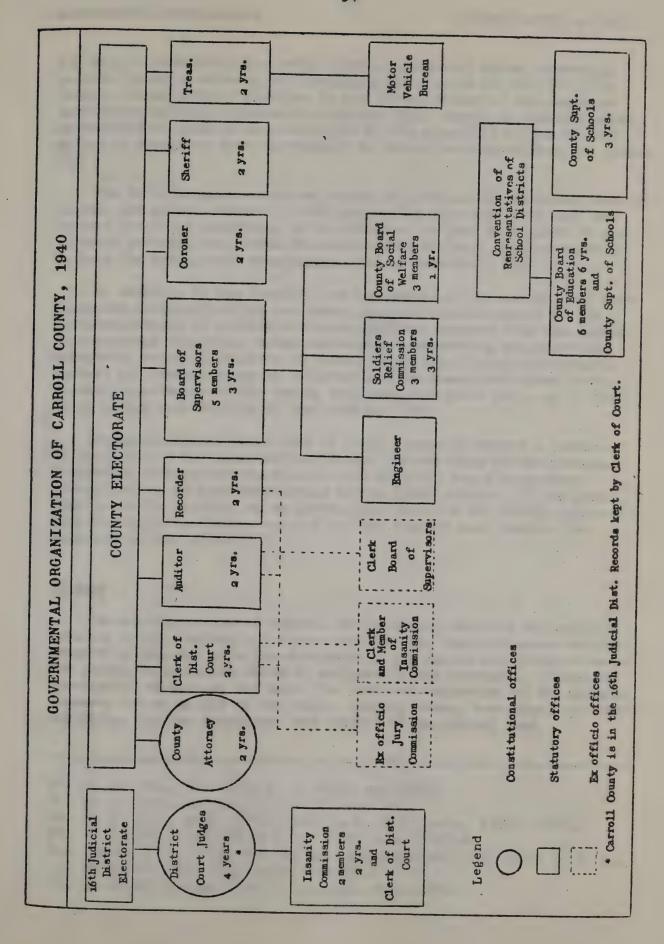
<sup>25. 1</sup> Stat. 414; 34 Stat., 596.

<sup>26.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 1465; 12 G. A., 1868, ch. 86, sec. 3; 21 G. A., 1886, ch. 134, sec. 8; C. I. 1935, sec. 10429 et seq.

<sup>27. 18</sup> G. A., 1880, ch. 151, sec. 3; C. I. 1935, sec. 2421.

<sup>28.</sup> Const. 1846, Art. I, sec. 11, Art. XI, sec. 1; C. I. 1851, secs. 2262, 3322; Const. 1857, Art. I, sec. 11, Art. XI, sec. 7; C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 5055; C. I. 1935, sec. 13557.

<sup>29.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 163; C. I. 1935, sec. 5180.





the duty of preserving the public peace, preventing crime, arresting persons liable to arrest, and executing all process of law. (30) The coroner, whose primary function is the investigation of the deaths of such persons as are supposed to have met their deaths by unlawful means, is required to perform all the duties of the sheriff's office if that office is vacant or when the sheriff is absent or disqualified for cause. (31)

The inferior courts such as courts of justices of the peace, mayors' courts, and police courts, in addition to the district court and the Supreme Court are empowered, as magistrates, to hear complaints or preliminary informations, issue warrants, order arrests, require security to keep the peace, make commitments, and to take bail. (32)

In addition to the sheriff, the constables of the county, the marshals and police of cities and towns, and the special agents of the State Department of Justice are peace officers charged with the duties of preserving the peace, detecting crime, apprehending and arresting criminals, securing evidence of crimes committed, filing informations against all persons known or believed to have committed crimes, and presenting evidence to the county attorney, the grand jury, or to the court having jurisdiction of the offense. (33)

Nonindictable offenses must be tried summarily before a justice of the peace or any other officer having jurisdiction of the offense. Indictable offenses may be tried in the district court only after presentment of an indictment found by the grand jury or, if the grand jury is not in session, by an information filed by the county attorney with the approval of the court. (34) The sheriff must execute the judgments of the court. (35)

### Finance

The administration of finance by the county embraces not only the receipt, appropriation, and disbursement of the county revenue and non-revenue income, but also the discharge of its duties and liabilities to the political areas for which it performs fiscal functions. These responsibilities are, in the main, the levy and collection of the general property tax on behalf of the State, cities, towns, townships, and school districts, and the management and control of the school fund.

<sup>30.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 173; C. I. 1935, sec. 5182.

<sup>31.</sup> C. I. 1851, ch. 20; C. I. 1935, ch. 260.

<sup>32.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 2778, 2823; C. I. 1935, secs. 13403, 13404.

<sup>33.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 2830; C. I. 1935, sec. 13405-bl.

<sup>34.</sup> Const. 1846, 1857, Art. I, sec. 11; Amendment 3 of 1884; 24 G. A., 1911, ch. 188; C. I. 1935, ch. 634.

<sup>35.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 3074; C. I. 1935, sec. 13971.

While the assessment of property is a function discharged in urban districts by city or town assessors, and in rural districts by township assessors, the county retains some measure of control over assessments. All local assessors are required to meet with the county auditor before the assessment to receive instructions. The assessment rolls and books are prepared on forms prescribed by the State Board of Assessment and Review as furnished by the county auditor, and are returnable to him; and the assessments as among cities, towns, and townships are subject to review and equalization by the board of supervisors, acting as a county board of review. (36)

Property tax levies are based upon the budgetary requirements of the several municipalities which, in this connection, include the county and its cities, towns, and school districts. Budgets must be filed with the county auditor, by the taxing board of each municipality showing, in addition to other items, the amount proposed to be raised by taxation during the ensuing year. The board of supervisors must then levy the rates, as computed by the auditor, necessary to raise the amounts required by the several municipalities, including the county, and the rate certified for State purposes by the Board of Assessment and Review. (37).

The preparation of the tax list is a duty discharged by the auditor. (38) The treasurer, who is responsible for the collection of the tax, completes the tax list by the addition of delinquent taxes, special assessments, and such omitted taxes as may not have been discovered by the boards of review and the auditor. (39) The treasurer may enforce the collection of delinquent taxes by the sale of property upon which the taxes are a lien. (40) The county may be a purchaser, for the amount of the tax lien, of any property offered for sale at the annual tax sale for two years previously and not sold. (41) Lands sold for taxes may be redeemed at any time within 3 years from date of sale. (42)

In addition to the property tax, schools are supported by funds derived from the proceeds, or interest earnings of the proceeds, of the sale of public lands as appropriated for school purposes, certain forfeitures, fines imposed for violation of the penal laws, and from the proceeds of the sale of lost goods and estrays. Although the auditor and treasurer have incidental duties, the board of supervisors exercises fiscal control of these funds. (43)

<sup>36.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 473, 478; 4 G. A., 1852-53, ch. 69, secs. 9-11; 13 G. A., 1870, ch. 89; C. I. 1935, secs. 7114, 7115, 7123, 7137.

<sup>37. 7</sup> G. A., 1858, ch. 157, sec. 93; 9 G. A., 1862, ch. 172, sec. 31; 37 G. A., 1917, ch. 343; C. I. 1935, secs. 383, 385, 7162 et seq.

<sup>33.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 486; C. I. 1935, sec. 7145.

<sup>39.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 486, 488; C. I. 1935, secs. 7145, 7155, 7157, 7184.

<sup>40.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 492, 496; C. I. 1935, secs. 7240, 7244. 41. 42 G. n., 1927, ch. 180; C. I. 1935, secs. 7255, 7255-bl.

<sup>42.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 505, 506; C. I. 1935, sec. 7279.

<sup>43.</sup> Const. 1846, Art. IX, secs. 2-4; Const. 1857, Art. IX, part 2; C. I. 1851, sec. 1098; C. I. Rev. of 1860, secs. 1963, 1966; C. I. 1935, sec. 4469 et seq.

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For State revenue the county collects fees for the issuance of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses as issued by the recorder, (44) and for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles by the treasurer. (45) The treasurer also collects the use tax imposed by the State on new motor vehicles. (46)

The county income as derived from property taxes is augmented from such sources as license and permit fees, subventions, fees charged or allowed for official services, interest earnings, the proceeds of real estate transactions, minor sources of commercial revenue, and the sale of negotiable evidences of indebtedness such as bonds and special assessment or anticipatory certificates.

Both the auditor and the treasurer must keep accounts with all of the separate county funds and all agency or trust funds for which the county is responsible. (47) The money belonging to all funds is held by the treasurer in a fiduciary capacity, and may be disbursed by him only upon the order of the county auditor, and the State, township, city, town or school district officer authorized by law to draw upon the county treasury. Money belonging to county funds is disbursed on warrants drawn by the auditor who, with few exceptions, may issue warrants for only such claims as have been approved by the board of supervisors. (48)

### Elections

The county is the principal administrative district of the State in the conduct of primary, general, and special elections. Townships, cities, and towns serve as the basic election precincts, but are subject to subdivision. The board of supervisors is empowered to subdivide township precincts and to fill by appointment such offices of the precinct election boards as are not filled by township officers, ex officio. (49) Poll books, ballot forms and all other forms and supplies used in the conduct of elections are prepared and issued by the county auditor. (50) Election returns are canvassed by the board of supervisors and an abstract of the votes cast is recorded by the auditor. (51) Certificates of

<sup>44. 29</sup> G. A., 1900, ch. 86; C. I. 1924, secs. 1723, 1724; C. I. 1935, sec. 1794-el et seq.

<sup>45. 38</sup> G. A., 1919, ch. 275; 47 G. A., 1937, ch. 134.

<sup>46. 47</sup> G. A., 1937, ch. 198, sec. 5 et seq.

<sup>47.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 106, 156; C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 761; C. I. 1935, secs. 5165, 7234.

<sup>48.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 106; C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 321; C. I. 1935, secs. 5142-44, 5156.

<sup>49.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 245 et seq.; C. I. 1935, sec. 721 et seq.

<sup>50.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 254, 255; C. I. 1935, sec. 745. 51. C. I. 1851, secs. 271, 276; C. I. 1935, secs. 863, 867.

election are issued to county officers by the county board, and abstracts of the votes cast for district, state, and national officers are forwarded to the Secretary of State by the county auditor. (52) If the election of any county officer is contested by an opponent, the matter is decided by a contest court composed of the chairman of the board of supervisors and one representative each of the contestant and the incumbent, the auditor acting as clerk of the contest court. (53)

### Education

The supervision of common schools is a function not closely related to the general functions of county government. The county superintendent has not been chosen by the electorate of the county at large since 1913, but is instead chosen by a convention of school district representatives. (54) The primary functions of the county superintendent are to act as an intermediary between the State Department of Education and the several school districts of his county in the furtherance of the educational policies of the State, to exercise general supervision of the common schools within his jurisdiction, to conduct such teachers' examinations as may be held in the county, and to gather and report required statistical information relative to school affairs. (55)

Acting in an advisory capacity to the county superintendent is the county board of education, which in addition exercises appellate jurisdiction of decisions of the county superintendent with respect to the formation of consolidated school districts, (56) and selects and distributes school library books. (57)

### Public Welfare

The extension of ordinary poor relief, as differentiated from emergency relief to which the Federal Government and State have contributed during recent years, is a function falling within the general administrative authority of the county as exercised by the board of supervisors. Although the State has intervened by providing institutional care for several special classes of dependents and pensions or other allowances for other classes, the general problem of indigency and the care and support of special classes for whom no provision is made by the State is left to be hardled as a matter of county administration. Ordinary and direct relief is extended by four methods, namely, by legal action

<sup>52.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 283; C. I. 1935, sec. 869.

<sup>53.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 342, 343; C. I. 1935, secs. 1021, 1022.

<sup>54. 35</sup> G. A., 1913, ch. 107; C. I. 1935, sec. 4106.

<sup>55. 7</sup> G. A., 1858, ch. 52, sec. 40 et seq.; C. I. 1935, sec. 4106.

<sup>56. 37</sup> G. A., 1917, ch. 432, sec. 1; C. I. 1935, sec. 4159 et seq. 57. 42 G. A., 1927, ch. 110, secs. 1, 2; C. I. 1935, secs. 4322, 4323.

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directed against responsible relatives, by outdoor relief in the home of the dependent, by means of a poor farm or county home, and by contract for the support of the poor. (58)

The administration of the soldiers' relief fund, which was created for the benefit of veterans of the Civil war and their families and which has been extended to include veterans of the later wars, is the function of the soldiers' relief commission. (59)

The county board of social welfare acts as a local administrative agency of the State Board of Social Welfare in the extension of special benefits to the blind and to the aged. (60)

### Public Works

Highway administration in Iowa has progressed from a highly decentralized form in which the township appeared as a basic and highly autonomous administrative district to one strongly centered in the State. The highways of the State are now divided into two systems, one being known as the primary road system, and the other as the secondary road system. Briefly described, the primary road system is a selected system of intercounty and cross-state roads, constructed, maintained, and supervised by the State Highway Commission. The secondary road system embraces all roads of each county not included in the primary system. (61)

The board of supervisors of each county has general supervision of the secondary roads of the county with power to establish, vacate or change them. (62) The auditor has concurrent power to order the establishment or vacation of secondary roads, if no objections or claims for damages are filed. (63) It is the duty of the board of supervisors to order the construction and maintenance of the secondary road system, and all such work must be performed under the immediate supervision of the county engineer. (64) Secondary road construction projects are subject to the approval of the State Highway Commission, as are contracts involving an estimated cost of \$2,000 per mile or more, or more than \$5,000 in the aggregate. (65)

<sup>58.</sup> C. I. 1851, ch. 48; C. I. 1935, chs. 267, 268.

<sup>59. 10</sup> G. A., 1864, ch. 89; 22 G. A., 1888, ch. 105; C. I. 1935, ch. 273.

<sup>60. 47</sup> G. A., 1937, ch. 151, sec. 10.

<sup>61. 4</sup> G. A., 1852-53, ch. 48; 38 G. A., 1919, ch. 237; 42 G. A., 1927, ch. 101; 43 G. A., 1929, ch. 20; C. I. 1935, ch. 241-B1.

<sup>62.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 514; C. I. 1935, sec. 4560.

<sup>63.</sup> C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 328; C. I. 1935, sec. 4577.

<sup>64. 43</sup> G. A., 1929, ch. 20, secs. 1, 24; C. I. 1935, secs. 4644-cl, 4644-c23.

<sup>65. 43</sup> G. A., 1929, ch. 20, secs. 25, 45; C. I. 1935, secs. 4644-c24, 4644-c44.

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Drainage districts may be established by the board of supervisors upon petition and after preliminary survey, notice, and hearing. Improvements so established, and constructed by order of the county board remain subject to its supervision and control, and the board has broad powers in ordering alterations, improvements and repairs. (66)

As has been shown in the preceding remarks the county has the power to acquire property and to make the necessary contracts for its control, management, improvement, and disposition. In the exercise of this power, the board of supervisors may purchase for the county any real estate necessary for county purposes, and may build, equip, and keep in repair such buildings as are necessary for county use. The general rule, with a few exceptions, is that the board may not exercise this power without a favorable vote of the electorate, if the estimated cost of the proposal exceeds \$10,000. (67)

## 3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORDS

The present Carroll County courthouse was built in 1887, the cornerstone having been laid on Memorial Day of that year. At the general election of the previous year, 1886, the voters of the county had "authorized". the issuance of \$50,000 worth of bonds for a courthouse. It was completed in 1887. Since that time it has been remodeled and improved so that its present value is approximately \$100,000.

The courthouse is situated in the center of the business district of Carroll in what is known as the Square. This block is bounded on the north by Sixth Street, on the south by Fifth Street, on the east by Court Street, and on the west by Main Street. In the center of this Square, which is somewhat elevated, stands a 2-story brick courthouse painted buff color, with white stone trim. The building is 71' wide and 104' long. It has a full basement, a slate roof surmounted by a rectangular clock tower whose dials face the four principal directions. Concrete walks lead up to the courthouse from the north, east, west and south. The main entrance is on the south and is approached by a broad stairway. Another entrance to the main floor is at the north side of the building. There are four entrances to the basement, one directly to each of three office rooms, and one general entrance.

In the interior of the building, on the first floor, there is a large lobby from which corridors extend to the north, south, east, and

<sup>66. 14</sup> G. A., 1872, ch. 120; C. I. 1935, chs. 353-362. 67. C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 312; C. I. 1935, sec. 5261.

west. These corridors have tiled floors. Surrounding the lobby on the main floor are the principal county offices. These offices have wooden floors, plastered walls and ceilings. A wide stairway leads from the lobby to the second floor where the office of the county superintendent, and the various court rooms are located. There also are two stairways leading from the main lobby to the basement where there are several offices and several storage vaults. The entire building, with the exception of the attic, is heated by steam, equipped with fire escapes, and well lighted and ventilated, with windows in every room.

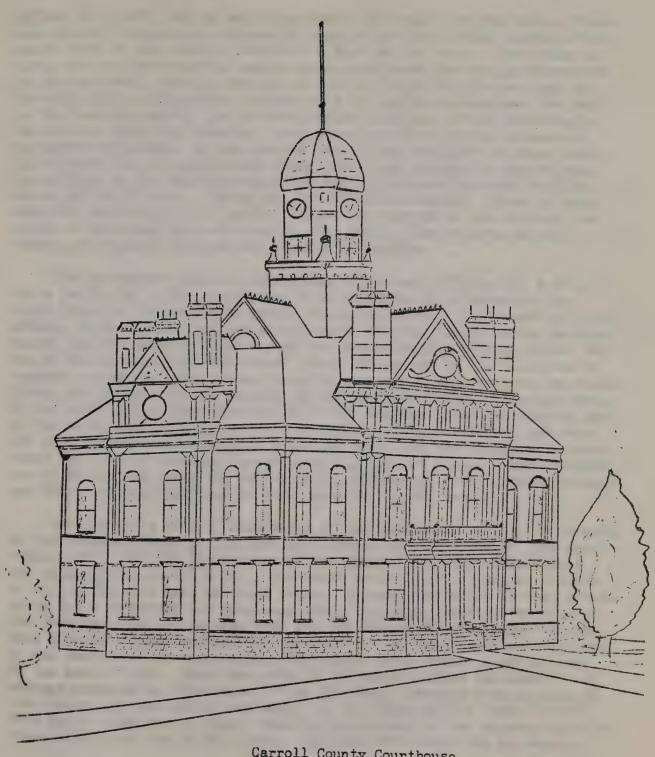
The board of supervisors' room is 20' x 31', located in the northeast corner of the basement. The room is equipped with chairs, tables, and benches. Occasionally the room is also used by the State Highway Patrol for examination of applicants for drivers' licenses. Current records of the board are in the custody of the auditor and are housed in the auditor's vault on the first floor. Noncurrent records are stored in the basement storeroom.

The auditor's office, situated in the northeast corner of the building on the first floor, consists of one room, 21' x 23', with an adjoining vault 14' x 23', on the west. All the current records of this office and also those of the board of supervisors are kept in this vault. It is clean, well arranged, and easily accessible. The auditor utilizes all the available space in this vault for current records. Infrequently used records, both current and noncurrent, are moved to a storeroom on the basement floor. In the auditor's office there are 40' of shelving. There are 12' of unbound material in file boxes 16" deep. About 5 percent of the records of this office are in the main office. In the auditor's vault there are 320' of shelving consisting of all steel shelves on east and west walls, and additional wooden shelves on the east wall. There are 320' of bound volumes. Unbound material is in four large file boxes - 6' x 7' x 15", 2' x 7' x 12", 6' x 8' x 12", and 6' x 4' x 27". About 75 percent of the auditor's records are in this vault, and about 20 percent are in the subvault in the basement. The volume of the filing and storage space cannot be given on account of lack of three dimensional data. It can be estimated quite accurately from the two dimensional data given above. This condition as to volume of storage and filing space holds for all the county offices.

The recorder's office, situated in the northwest corner of the building on the first floor, consists of a main office, 21' x 23' and a vault 14' x 23' which adjoins the main office on the east. These rooms are adequately lighted and ventilated. The records in the vault are arranged in an orderly manner, are easily accessible, and well preserved. Ninety-five percent of recorder's records are in this vault. The recorder's vault has 290' of shelving located on east and south walls. This shelving is all steel with compartments just large enough for each volume. There are 275' of bound volumes and 50' of unbound material in file boxes 14" to 32" deep. There is plenty of room for expansion in this vault if additional shelving is installed.

The office of the clerk of the court, situated in the southeast corner of the building on the first floor, consists of the general

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Carroll County Courthouse

Erected in 1887



office, 21' x 23', and an adjoining vault, 14' x 23', on the west. While some current records are ordinarily kept in the main office during office hours, most of the clerk's records are kept in the vault. From time to time, old and infrequently used records, are taken down to the storeroom in the basement. About 5 percent of this office's records are kept in the main office, 80 percent in the vault on the first floor and the rest in the basement vault. In the main office there are 40' of shelving in two shelves under the counter. Here there are 4' of bound volumes but no unbound material. In the clerk's vault there are 216' of steel shelving on west side of vault, each shelf just large enough for one volume. In addition to the shelving there are 610' of unbound material in file boxes 14" to 32" deep. There are 210' of bound volumes. There is more room for shelving in this vault. All of the records of the coroner, and clerk of the grand jury are kept in this vault. The records in this office are orderly arranged and readily accessible.

The treasurer's office, consisting of the main office, 21' x 23', and a vault, 14' x 20', adjoining it on the east, is situated on the first floor in the southwest corner of the building. The records of this office, including old age assistance board (now the county social welfare board) and the motor vehicle bureau are housed in this office, vault, and one of the basement storage rooms. About 20 percent of the treasurer's records are in the main office, about 60 percent in the vault on the first floor, and the rest or 20 percent, in the basement vault or storage room. In the main office there are 60' of wooden shelving under the counter and on the south wall. Here there are about 30' of bound volumes, and about 12' of unbound material in file boxes 18" deep. In the treasurer's vault there are 290' of shelving on west, north, and east walls. These shelves are of steel, and cover the entire walls. There are 280' of bound volumes and 96' of unbound material in file boxes 14" to 32" deep.

The sheriff's office, consisting of two rooms and a vault, is located on the basement floor in the southeast corner of the building. The main office, 18' x 27', is the largest of the three. The other room called the inner office is 15' x 20'. The vault is 14' x 20'. Current records of this office are kept in these rooms. Although the vault is used principally for a storeroom for recovered stolen articles, confiscated liquors and slot machines, it is also used for the storage of noncurrent records. Some records of the coroner, and the clerk of the grand jury are also kept in the sheriff's basement vault. There is a small wooden shelf 4' long in the main office. There are about 3' of bound volumes and about 8' of unbound material in file boxes 17" to 24" deep. Seventy-five percent of old records of this office not kept. In the inner office there is one file box 2' wide and 4' high. Twenty-five percent of the Highway Patrol's records and maps are in this room. The sheriff's vault has no records.

The office of the superintendent of schools is in the southwest corner of the building on the second floor. This office is 21' x 23' with a small adjoining closet 3' x 6'. About 175' of book cases, all glass enclosed, and made of very fine oak line the four walls of the room. There are 175' of bound volumes, and about 24 feet of unbound material in file boxes 18" deep. In this room and closet 100 percent of all this office's records are kept. In the closet are 30' of wooden shelving, on

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which there are about 9' of old volumes. About 10 percent of the records of this office are stored in this closet.

The office of the county engineer, consisting of two rooms, is located on the basement floor in the northwest corner of the building. The main office is 20' x 23' and the suboffice, 15' x 23'. In the main office there is no shelving, but there are 10' of unbound material in file boxes 18" x 32" deep and a map case 30" x 40" x 18". Loose blue-prints are stored in drawers. About 40 percent of the records are in this room. In the suboffice are 128' of wooden shelving on west and north walls. There are 4' of bound volumes and 16' of unbound material in file boxes 14" to 32" deep. About 60 percent of the records are in this room.

On the north side of the basement are two rooms used by the relief administration. Both of these rooms are approximately  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 23'. In the reception room and main office there are 36' of wooden shelving on the east wall. About 16' of unbound material are stored in file boxes 14" to 32" deep. About 40 percent of this office's records are kept in the main room. In the adjoining room occupied by the relief administration there are 24' of wooden shelving, and 16' of file boxes 14" x 32" deep. Approximately 60 percent of the relief records are kept here.

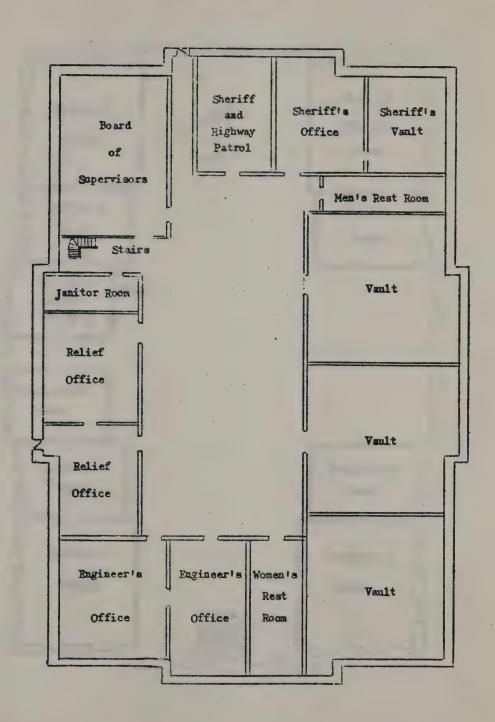
On the south side of the basement are three subvaults or storerooms, 28' x 28' x 8'. In one of these the clerk of the court stores about 10 percent of his records, in another the auditor stores about 20 percent of his records, and in the third room the treasurer stores about the same percent of his records. In the subvault used by the treasurer, other offices, needing space, store their records. In each of these rooms are 336' of wooden shelving. In the clerk's subvault are 60' of bound volumes, in the auditor's subvault there are 160' of bound volumes, and in the treasurer's subvault there are 180' of bound material.

In general, the current records of Carroll County are well cared for and are easily accessible. The same may be said about the noncurrent records found in the vaults.

### 4. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

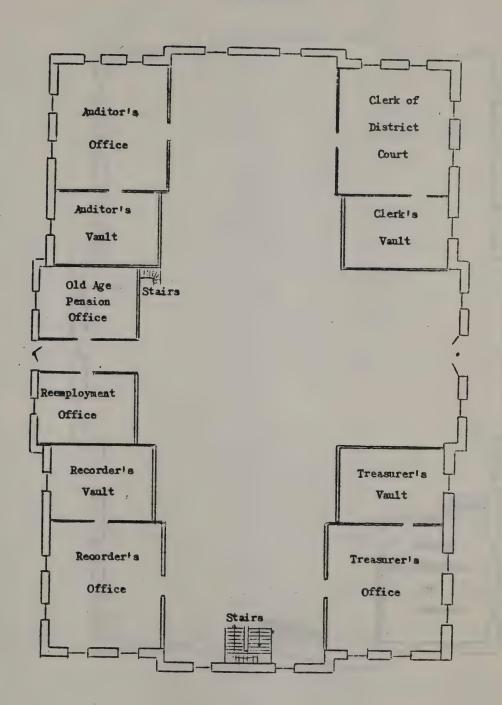
arbu.	 alphabet, alphabetical, alphabetically
	arranged, arrangement
	 41 01016
aud.	 auditor
aver.	 average
od. of hith.	 board of health
bd. of s. w.	board of social welfare
hd of sunyma	 board of social weitare
od. of supvrs.	 board of supervisors
bal., bals.	 bundle, bundles
bsmt.	 basement.
c.fh of h	 andhand Gil- have a like 1 0:3
b., C. I. D	 cardboard file box, cardboard file boxes

Carroll County Courthouse
Basement Floor



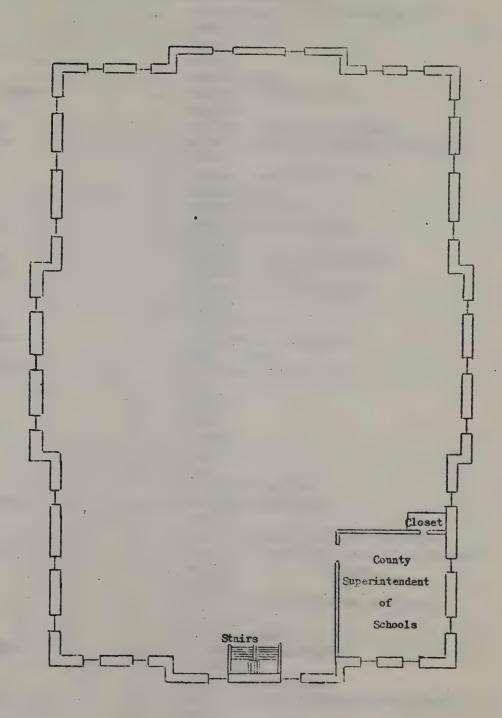


Carroll County Courthouse First Floor





Carroll County Courthouse Second Floor





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c. f. d., c. f. ds. . . . cardboard file drawer, cardboard file drawers
 ch. chs.
              · · · · · · chapter, chapters
 chron.
              · · · · · . chronological, chronologically
 C. I.
            • • • • • • Code of Iowa
 cl.
                         . . clerk
 co.
                       · · · county
 const. . . . . . . . . . constitution
 dist., dists.
                 . . . . . district, districts
 eng.
          • • • • • • • engineer
             . . . . . . and the following sections
 Ex. G. A.
             • • • • • • Extra Session of General Assembly
 fl.
            . . . . . . . floor
 G. A.
          • • • • • • • General Assembly of Iowa
 hdw.
                       . . . handwritten
 ibid.
          • • • • • • • • ibidem (the same)
I. T. L.
          · · · · · · . . . . Iowa Territorial Laws
lbld.
          · · · · · · · · labeled
M. T. L.
                      . . . Michigan Territorial Laws
no., nos.
             • • • • • number, numbers
num.
           • • • • • • • numerical, numerically
off.
          · · · · · · · · · office
op. cit.
          • • • • • • • • the work cited
par. pars. . . . . . paragraph, paragraphs
p., pp. .
           • • • • • • page, pages
pct., pcts.
           • • • • • • . . precinct, precincts
         . . . . . . . . . part
ptd.
R.
rec.
                    . . . recorder
Rev.
                      . . Revision
rm.
                      . . room
      • • • • • • • • Revised Statutes
R. S.
sec., secs.
     secs. . . . . . . section, sections . . . . . . session
sess.
s. f. b., s. f. bs.
                     . . . steel file box, steel file boxes
s. f. d., s. f. ds.
                      . . . steel file drawer, steel file drawers
sher.
         • • • • • • sheriff
         • • • • • • storage
                    . . . United States Statutes at Large
strm.
         • • • • • storeroom
        • • • • • • • superintendent
twp., twps. . . . . . . township, townships
treas. . . . . . . . . treasurer
U. S. C.
         • • • • • • • • • • United States Code
U. S. S. C. Rep. . . . United States Supreme Court Report
        · · · · · · · · · · vault
vol., vols. . . . . . . volume, volumes
w. f. b., w. f. bs. . . . wooden file box, wooden file boxes
w. f. cab. . . . . . . wooden file cabinet
w. f. d., w. f. ds. . . . wooden file drawer, wooden file drawers
W. T. L. . . . . . . . . Wisconsin Territorial Laws
         • • • • • • • current (in dates)
X.
         • • • • • • by (in dimensions)
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Locations, quantities, and other features of this inventory are as of completion date of the survey, May 19, 1939.

To avoid confusion and to clearly define the distinctions marking the original, the assigned, and the explanatory titles, the following system is used:

FIRST: Original official titles appear in capital letters without parentheses.

SECOND: Where there is no official title, the assigned title appears in capital letters within parentheses. Example: (COUNTY ROADS).

THIRD: Where the title is indefinite and incomplete or where the title bears no relation to the material contained in the records, and an additional or explanatory title is added, the original title appears in capitals, followed by explanatory title in parentheses in initial caps. Example: DOGS (Assessor's List of by Townships).

All dates used are inclusive. Missing records are indicated by broken dates. When two or more types of containers are considered in a single entry, the quantity is shown in chronological order, insofar as possible.

In the title line letters and numbers in parentheses indicate the exact labeling on volumes, file boxes, and drawers. If the volumes or files are unlabeled, no labeling is indicated.

Title-line cross references are used to show the continuity of a record series which has been kept separately for a period of time and with other records for different periods of time. An example is that in entry 2: "1867-1913 in Minute Books, entry 1." They are also used in all artificial entries, those set up to cover records which must be shown separately under their proper office even though they are kept in files or records appearing elsewhere in the inventory, as, for example, the title-line cross reference in entry 175, "1851-68 in Minute Books," entry 1." In both instances, the description of the master entry shows the title and entry number of the record from which the cross reference is made as, for example these words in entry 1: "Also contains (County Court Judicial Records, 1851-68, entry 175." Dates shown in the description of the master entry are only for the part or parts of the record contained therein, and are shown only when they vary from those of the master entry.

Separate third-paragraph cross references from entry to entry and See also references under subject headings are used to show prior, Subsequent, and related records which are not part of the same series.

Indexes are self-contained unless otherwise indicated.

A record is assumed to be in good condition unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise designated all records are located in the courthouse. The record dimensions have been recorded in inches.

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Dimensions are given for containers rather than for documents contained; for volumes and bundles they are given in sequence of height, width, and thickness; for file boxes or drawers, height, width, and depth.

On maps and plat records the name of the author, engraver, publisher, place of publication, and information on scale have been omitted only when these facts were not ascertainable.

Legal references are made by citations to the session laws originating or creating the functions, duties, or records; to those session laws which alter, change, or add to the previous enactments; and to the code of 1939, which was the latest codification of the Iowa laws at the time this survey was completed.

The codes of 1851, 1873, and 1897 are enacted codes. The revision of 1860 and the code of 1924 are partially enacted. The session laws of the session enacting such codes are not published separately. Reference is made to those codes only in instances where the subject is originated or revised by such enactments.

### CARROLL COUNTY OFFICES AND THEIR RECORDS

#### I. Board of Supervisors

The board of supervisors is the county authority charged with the care of county property, (1) the administration of the school fund, (2) the construction and maintenance of secondary roads, (3) bridges, (4) and drainage (5) systems outside of cities and towns. This board also appoints certain judges and clerks of elections and canvasses election returns, (6) supervises the administration of relief, (7) performs certain functions in the levying and adjustment of taxes, (8) and grants certain licenses (9) and franchises. (10)

C. I. 1939, sec. 5130, pars. 4-6, 11-13, 15-19.

C. I. 1939, sec. 5130, par. 7.

C. I. 1939, secs. 4560, 4644.01. 3.

C. I. 1939, sec. 4644.01. 5.

C. I. 1939, sec. 7421. 6.

C. I. 1939, secs. 559, 577, 731-733, 863. C. I. 1939, secs. 3823.070, par. 5, 3828.072.

<sup>8.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 6934:144, 6949-6959.1, 7137, 7171-7173.

<sup>9.</sup> C. I. 1851, secs. 510, 712-758; C. I. 1939, secs. 7174-7176, 7179. 33 G. A., 1909, ch. 94, sec. 1; 38 G. A., 1919, ch. 267; 40 Ex. G. A., 1924, ch. 13, secs. 1, 2; C. I. 1939, secs. 8309-8311.

The functions of the board of supervisors, insofar as they were performed, were first performed in Iowa counties by a board of county "commissioners" composed of three members elected for 3-year terms. (11) In 1851 this board was abolished and the office of county judge created to perform its duties. (12) When Carroll County was organized in 1855, (13) the county judge still had charge of the county business; but in 1860 his functions, except those relating to probate matters and minor litigation, were transferred to a newly created board of supervisors. (14)

This board consisted of one supervisor for each civil township except that townships having a population in excess of 4,000 were given an additional number. (15) Some of the boards had as many as nineteen members; but in 1870 the number was reduced to three who were elected at large for 3-year terms, although provision was made for increasing the number to five or seven on approval of the voters at a general election. (16) The next legislature made it possible, by vote of the people, to reduce the number to five or three. (17)

In 1874 the board of supervisors was authorized to divide the county into as many districts as there were supervisors and to provide for the election of one member from each district. (18) Four years later provision was made for a return to the plan of electing the supervisors from the county at large. (19) Consequently as the law now stands a county may have a board of supervisors consisting of three, five or seven members who may be elected at large or from separate districts. In Carroll County the board consists of five members elected at large for a 3-year term.

#### Minutes

1. MINUTE BOOKS, 1855--. 11 vols. (A-K).
Minutes of the proceedings of the county judge, 1855-60; and board of supervisors, 1861--. The former period contains the administrative orders and transactions of the county judge. The supervisors' minutes show the dates of meetings, members present, and record of all transactions of the board. Also contains: Tax Levies and Abstracts of Assessments, 1867-1913, entry 2; Election Records and Jury Lists, 1868-90, entry 3; Drainage Projects, 1855-88, entry 8; Bridge Records, 1855-68, entry 15; Claim Register, 1855-79, entry 20; Abstracts of Assessments,

<sup>11.</sup> W. T. L., 1837-38, No. 7, p. 16.

<sup>12.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 103.

<sup>13.</sup> A. T. Andreas Historical Atlas of Iowa, Chicago, 1875, p. 374.

<sup>14.</sup> C. I. Rev. of 1860, secs. 303-338. 15. C. I. Rev. of 1860, secs. 302, 326.

<sup>16. 13</sup> G. A., 1870, ch. 148.

<sup>17.</sup> C. I. 1873, sec. 299; C. I. 1939, secs. 5105-5108.
18. 15 G. A., 1874, ch. 39; C. I. 1939, secs. 5111-5112.

<sup>19. 17</sup> G. A., 1878, ch. 68; C. I. 1939, sec. 5114.

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1867-1913, entry 48; (County Court Judicial Records), 1851-68, entry 175. Entered chron. by date of meeting. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Taxes

2. TAX LEVIES AND ABSTRACTS OF ASSESSMENTS, 1914--. 1 vol. 1867-1913 in Minute Books, entry 1.

Record of taxes levied by board of supervisors, showing date, name of taxing district, millage, amount levied for each fund, valuation, and total amount of tax; also abstracts of assessment, showing actual and adjusted value of real and personal property. Entered by taxing distand thereunder chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 500 pp. 18 x 14 x 3. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

#### Elections

3. ELECTION RECORDS AND JURY LISTS, 1890--. 7 vols. (2 vols., 1890-1904, 6, 7; five vols. not 1bld.) 1868-90 in Minute Books, entry 1.

Record of general elections and, subsequent to 1908, primary elections, showing date of election, name of office sought, names of candidates, number of votes cast for each, and names of persons nominated or elected to each office. Entered chron. by election year. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. 2 vols., 1890-1904, strm., bsmt. fl.; 5 vols., 1904—, aud. vlt., 1st fl.

- 4. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VOTERS, 1934—. 28 vols. No prior records found.

  Alphabetical list of persons eligible to vote, showing township, district, ward and precinct numbers, name of voter, party affiliation, and change in party affiliation, if any. Entered alph. by name of voter within twp. or pct. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 60 pp. 14 x 8 x ½. Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 5. POLL BOOKS OF ELECTIONS, 1928—. 275 vols. No prior records found.

  Poll books for general and primary elections, showing date of election, township or precinct number, names of voters, and party affiliation; also contains certificate of returns, showing total vote cast and number of votes cast for each candidate for each office. Entered alph. by name of voter. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 60 pp. 14 x 8 x 1½. 185 vols., 1928-34, strm., bsmt. fl.; 90 vols., 1934—, aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 6. ELECTION PAPERS, 1926—. 2 s. f. ds. No prior records found. Papers pertaining to elections, consisting of nomination papers, candidate's affidavit, proof of publication, certificates of election, change of party affiliation, and returns of primary and general elections, showing date, and nature of election paper. Filed chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 18 x 12 x 30. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

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7. RECORD OF ABSENT VOTERS BALLOTS (Delivered and Returned), 1932--.
l vol. No prior records found.

Record of absent voters' ballots, showing date and kind of election, date of application, name and address of voter, voting place, reason for absence, date and manner ballot delivered, and date ballot returned and filed. Entered chron. by election year. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 226 pp. 17 x 13 x 2. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

## Drainage (See also entries 243, 252, 268, 304)

- 8. DRAINAGE PROJECTS, 1888--. 4 vols. (1-4). 1855-88 in Minute Books, entry 1.

  Record of drainage projects, showing date of petition for establishment of drain, ditch, or water course, date of filing petition, names of commissioners to locate drain, plats and profiles, engineer's estimates, commissioners' expense, claims for damages, date of letting of contract, details of contract, and drainage district numbers. Entered num. by drainage dist. no. For index, see entry 9. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 450 pp. 18 x 13 x 2½. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 9. INDEX TO DRAINAGE, 1888--. 1 vol. (1).

  Index to Drainage Projects, entry 8, showing district number, instruments filed, date of filing, date approved, names of claimants, and record reference. Entered num. by drainage dist. no. Hdw. on ptd. form. 176 pp. 18 x 13 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 10. DRAINAGE PROJECTS (Papers), 1888--. 1,628 papers in 54 s. f. ds. Drainage papers, consisting of petitions, estimates and final reports of engineers, expense statements of commissioners, recapitulation, bids, bonds, and contracts, showing usual details common to each document, and drainage district numbers. Filed num. by drainage dist. no. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 5 x 12. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

## Roads (See also entries, 305-311)

- 11. HIGHWAYS, ROAD RECORD, 1855—. 6 vols. (1-6).

  Record of roads, showing name of township, name of petitioner, date of petition, date of filing, date road established, name, number, location, and kind of road. Entered alph. by name of twp. For index, see entry 12. Hdw. on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 12. ROAD INDEX, 1855—. 1 vol. (1)
  Index to Highways, Road Record, entry 11, showing name of township, dates petitions filed, location and number of road, and record reference. Entered num. by road no. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 250 pp. 17 x 14 x 1½. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

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- 13. ROAD PETITIONS, 1869—. 5 s. f. ds. No prior records found. Road petitions and other papers relative to establishment, improvement, or vacation of roads, showing road number, name of petitioner, date petition filed, names of commissioners appointed to assess damages, amount of claims filed, and record reference to plat book. Filed num. by road no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 4 x 16. Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 14. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ROAD SYSTEMS, 1927--. 14,400 documents in 1 s. f. d.

  Documents pertaining to both primary and secondary roads, including bids, contracts, bonds, expense statements of maintenance, and specifications for paving and graveling, showing usual details common to each document, and date of filing. Filed alph. by name of twp. and thereunder chron. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 20 x 15 x 20. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

## Bridges (See also entries 312-314)

15. BRIDGE RECORDS, 1868--. 5 vols. (A, B, 1-3). 1855-68 in Minute Books, entry 1.

Record of bridges, showing name of township, location and type of bridge, cost of construction, name of contractor, date completed, and engineer's report on cost and repairs. Entered chron. Indexed alph. by name of twp. Hdw. and typed on plain paper. 300 to 480 pp. 18 x 14 x 3 to 4.

2 vols., 1868-1900, strm., bsmt. fl.; 3 vols., 1901--, aud. vlt., 1st fl.

16. CONSTRUCTION FUND, BRIDGES, 1921-. 2,000 documents in 16 s. f. ds. (1bld. by name of township).

Documents pertaining to bridge expense in each township, showing name of township, date of document, itemized expense, and total cost; also contains bids and contracts, showing date and details of bids, name of contractor, and date and terms of contract. Filed alph. by name of twp. and thereunder chron. by date of document. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 5 x 12. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

# Bids and Contracts (See also entries 10, 14, 16)

17. BIDS AND CONTRACTS, 1389--. 400 documents in 4 s. f. ds. Bids and contracts for construction and repair of bridges, roads, and buildings on county property, showing date of document, date action taken by board of supervisors, amount and terms of contract, name and address of bidder, banking reference, and bond. Filed chron. by date of document. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 9 x 4 x 18. 3 s. f. ds., 1889-1925, strm., bsmt. fl.; l s. f. d., 1926--, aud. vlt., lst fl.

18. BUILDING COMMITTEE, 1887. 16 documents in 1 s. f. d. Estimates and bids for construction of county courthouse and jail, showing name of bidder, estimated cost of material and labor, and date submitted to board of supervisors. Filed chron. by date submitted. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 4 x 12. Strm., bsmt. fl.

#### Official Publications

19. OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS, 1906--. 105 vols. Official county publications containing notices on county business, showing date of issue, and nature of notices. Arr. chron. by date of issue. No index. Printed. 650 pp. 18 x 22 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

# Claims (See also entries 8, 13, 315-317)

- 20. CLAIM REGISTER, 1879—. 8 vols. (1-3). 1855-79 in Minute Books, entry 1.

  Register of claims against county, showing date, number, nature, and amount of claim, date of filing, name of claimant, date and amount allowed, date and amount of warrant, and name of fund. Entered by name of fund under alph. marginal tabs and thereunder chron. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 390 pp. 18 x 15 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 21. CORONERS RECORD, 1869--. 6 vols. No prior records found. Record of coroner's reports of inquests, showing date of report, name of deceased person, date of inquest, names of jurymen, cause of death, amount of fees for coroner, sheriff, jurymen, and witnesses, and total costs. Entered chron. by date of report. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 326 pp. 18 x 14 x 3. Aud. vit., 1st fl.

For coroner's reports to clerk, see entry 119; coroner's docket, entry 227.

- 22. BOUNTIES, 1934--. 18 vols. Prior records reported destroyed. Duplicates of affidavits signed by claimants for bounties on specified birds, animals, and reptiles, showing date and amount of claim, name of claimant, kind of bird, animal, or reptile, date claim allowed, and amount paid. Entered chron. by date of claim. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 50 pp. 9 x 4 x  $\frac{3}{4}$ . 1934, strm., bsmt. fl.; 1935--, aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 23. CLAIMS, 1928--. 210 bdls. in 15 c. f. bs. Prior records reported destroyed.

  Criginal claims filed against county, showing date, number, amount, and purpose of claim, date of filing, name of claimant, date approved by board, date and amount allowed, warrant number, and fund charged.

  Arr. chron. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form.

  3 x 1 2 x 1. Strm., bsmt. fl.

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# Relief (See also entries 20, 169-171, 209, 210, 292-298)

- 24. COUNTY CHARGES, 1914--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

  Account of poor relief, showing date of transaction, name and address of indigent, town or township, itemized expense of each, total amount of bill, and date and number of warrant issued. Entered chron. by date of transaction. Indexed alph. by name of indigent. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 18 x 14 x 2. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 25. NOTICES TO AND FROM OTHER COUNTIES OF DEPENDENT PEOPLE, 1926—156 documents in 1 c. f. b. No prior records found.

  Notice to and from other counties in regard to persons who may become county charges, showing date and to whom notice addressed, name of dependent party, date of sheriff's service, and costs incurred. Filed chron. by date of notice. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 4 x 16. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

#### School Funds (See also entries 50, 51, 259, 262, 278, 281)

- 26. REGISTER OF INTEREST ON SCHOOL FUND NOTES, 1857--. 2 vols. Record of interest on school fund notes, showing name of borrower, legal description of land mortgaged, date and amount of loan, amount of interest, penalty, if any, and dates of payments. Entered chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 376 pp. 15 x  $11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 27. SCHOOL FUND NOTES, 1868--. 1 vol.

  Stubs of school fund notes, showing date, number, and amount of note, name of maker, names of sureties, and date of expiration. Arr. num. by note no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 176 pp. 14 x 9 x 2.

  Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 28. SCHOOL FUND RECEIPTS, 1898—. 1 vol.

  Stubs of receipts issued by auditor for payment of school fund loans, showing date, receipt number, name of borrower, principal, interest, and total amount paid. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 126 pp. 14 x 10 x 1. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

### Warrants (See also entries 265-268)

### Stubs

29. TOWNSHIP ROAD WARRANTS (and Other Warrants), 1929--. 230 vols. (lbld. by twp.).
Stubs of warrants issued against various county funds for general county

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expenses, showing date, number, and amount of warrant, purpose, to whom paid, and fund charged. Arr. num. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 12 x 8 x 2. Treas. vlt., lst fl.

#### Registers

- 30. COUNTY JUDGES WARRANT BOOK, 1857-59. 1 vol. Register of warrants issued by county judge while serving in capacity of administrative officer, showing date and number of warrant, amount, to whom issued, purpose, and date canceled. Entered chron. by date of issue. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 13 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Strm., bsmt. fl.
- 31. WARRANT REGISTER, 1920—. 4 vols. (1-4).
  Register of all warrants issued for payment of court expense, poor, soldier's relief, insane, library, drainage, and maintenance of roads, showing kind of claim, number and amount of warrant, date issued, name of payee, and for what issued. Also contains Auditor's Ledger, 1921—, entry 50. Entered by kind of claim under marginal tabs and thereunder num. by warrant no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 500 pp. 20 x 14 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

## Franchises (See also entries 62, 109-113, 185, 186)

32. APPLICATION FOR ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES, 1919--. 15 packets in 2 s. f. ds.

Applications by various companies for erection of transmission lines in county, showing name of company applying, number of miles to be built, kind of material to be used, cost per mile, date of hearing before commission, and report of same filed with county auditor. Filed alph. by name of company. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 10 x 6 x 16. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

#### II. AUDITOR

The county auditor is a sort of executive secretary of the board of supervisors. The board makes the major decisions in regard to county property, (1) administration of the school fund, (2) the construction and

<sup>1.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 5130, pars. 4-6, 11-13, 15-19.
2. C. I. 1939, sec. 5130, par. 7.

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maintenance of secondary roads, (3) bridges, (4) and drainage systems outside of cities and towns, (5) relief, (6) and some matters relating to elections, (7) and the levying, (8) abatement (9) and suspension (10) of taxes, while the auditor attends to the great bulk of the clerical work and administrative detail connected therewith.

The auditor's office dates from 1869 when it was established with a 2-year elective term. (11)

The early board of commissioners had appointed its own secretary or "clerk". (12) The office was made elective with a 2-year term in 1842 (13) and continued until abolished with the board of commissioners in 1851. Then the county court took over the work of the board (14) and the clerk of the district court was directed to act as clerk also of the county court, (15) until, as already indicated, the office of county auditor was created in 1868 and, commencing with 1869, directed to serve as clerk of the board of supervisors. (16)

## Real Estate (See also entries 67-93, 134-140)

#### Transfer of Title

33. TRANSFER BOOK, July 1, 1856-Mar, 1, 1888. 12 vols. (A-L). Record of transfer of title to lands and town lots recorded for taxation purposes, showing date, names of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, and reference to plat book. Entered by name of twp. and town under marginal tabs. For index, see entry 34. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 13 x 4. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

34. INDEX TO TRANSFER BOOK (Lands and Lots), July 1, 1856-Mar. 1, 1888. 3 vols. (A-C).

Index to Transfer Book, entry 33, showing name of grantee, and record reference. Entered by name of grantee under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 13 x 3½. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

<sup>3.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 4560, 4644.01.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 7421.

<sup>6.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 3828.070, par. 5, 3828.072.

<sup>7.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 559, 577, 731-733, 863.

<sup>8.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 7171. 9. C. I. 1939, sec. 6951.

<sup>10.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 6950.1, 6952.1.

<sup>11. 12</sup> G. A., 1868, ch. 160.

<sup>12. &</sup>lt;u>I</u>. <u>T</u>. <u>L</u>., 1838-39, reprint of 1900, pp. 102, 104.

<sup>13.</sup> R. S. 1843, ch. 30, sec. 1.

<sup>14.</sup> C. I. Rev. of 1860, secs. 302, 303.

<sup>15.</sup> C. I. Rev. of 1860, sec. 319. 16. 12 G. A., 1868, ch. 160, sec. 1.



- 35. TRANSFER BOOK (Lands), Mar. 1, 1888--. 10 vols. (1-10). Record of transfer of title to land, showing date, names of grantor and grantee, character of instrument, legal description of property, and plat book reference. Entered by twp. and R. nos. under marginal tabs. For index, see entry 36. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 13 x 4. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 36. INDEX TO TRANSFER BOOK (Land), Mar. 1, 1888—. 2 vols. (1, 2). Index to Transfer Book (Lands), entry 35, showing name of grantee, and record reference. Entered by name of grantee under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 3 x 32. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 37. TRANSFER BOOK (Town Lots), Mar. 1, 1888—. 14 vols. (1-14). Record of transfer of title of town lots, showing date, names of grantor and grantee, character of instrument, date of filing, legal description of property, and record reference to plat book. Entered by name of town under alph. marginal tabs. For index, see entry 38. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 13 x 4. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 38. INDEX TO TRANSFER BOOKS (Town Lots), Mar. 1, 1888--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

  Index to Transfer Books (Town Lots), entry 37, showing name of grantee, and record reference. Entered by name of grantee under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 13 x 3½. Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 39. RECORD OF DEEDS ENTERED FOR TAXATION, 1914—. 2 vols. (1, 2).

  No prior records found.

  Record of deeds entered for taxation purposes, showing names of grantor and grantee, date and character of instrument, date of filing, legal description of land and lots, and record reference to transfer books. Entered alph. by names of grantor and grantee. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 326 pp. 17 x 14 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

## Original Entries

40. COPIES OF ORIGINAL ENTRIES, 1855-59. 1 vol.
Copies of original entries, showing legal description of land, number of acres, date of sale, name of purchaser, number of receipt, certificate of purchase, and date and to whom patented. Entered num. by twp. and R. nos. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 376 pp. 18 x 15 x 4. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

For recorder's record, see entry 67.

## Surveys (See also entries 76, 299-303)

41. SURVEYORS RECORD, 1857, 1867. 2 vols. No other records found. Record of surveys of lands of the various townships in county, showing measurements, location by section, township, and range numbers, subdivisional lines, and field notes. Entered num. by twp. and R. nos. under marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 150 to 250 pp. 17 x 15 x  $1_2$  to  $16 \times 12 \times 2_2^1$ . Aud. vlt., 1st fl.



# Official Plats (See also entries 74-76, 322, 323)

42. PLAT BOOKS, 1866—. 35 vols. Plats of towns and townships of county, showing number of acres, section, township, and range numbers, towns, wards, and appraisement of real estate. Entered num. by twp. no. No index. Hand drawn. 1!:  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. 15 to 600 pp. 14 x 14 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 x 12 x 4. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

# Assessments (See also entries 231-240)

### Rolls

43. ASSESSMENT ROLLS, 1898--. 1,720 vols. (dated). No prior records found.

Assessment rolls, showing assessment roll number, location, description and taxable value of real and personal property assessed, taxing district, name and address of property owner, assessed value of moneys and credits, and dog tax reports. Entered num. by assessment roll no. Indexed alph. by name of property owner. Hdw. on ptd. form. 150 pp. 12 x 10 x 12. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

44. ASSESSORS BOOKS, 1861--. 2,350 vols. (dated). Record of assessments compiled from assessment rolls returned by assessors, showing assessment roll number, name and address of property owner, taxing district, legal description and valuation of property, total personal property, number and value of livestock, exemptions, dog report, and list of persons liable for military duty. Entered by taxing dist. and thereunder alph. by name of property owner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 50 pp. 17 x 14 x  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 1861-1936, strm., bsmt. fl.; 1937--, aud. vlt., lst fl.

## Exemptions

- 45. SOLDIERS EXEMPTION RECORD, 1898--. 2 vols. No prior records found.

  Record of soldiers' tax exemptions, showing name of veteran, name of wife or widow, date of petition, record of war service, legal description and valuation of property, and date and amount of exemption allowed. Entered chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 56 pp. 8 x 5 x ½. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 46. APPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD TAX CREDIT, 1936--. 72 vols. Record of applications for homestead tax credit filed with auditor, showing date filed, name of property owner, legal description of property, nature of possession, township, town, and certification of notary public. Entered chron. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 150 pp. 14 x 10 x 1½. Aud. vlt., lst fl.



## Miscellaneous

- 47. ABSTRACTS OF TAXES, 1881-. 4 vols. No prior records found. Record of abstracts of taxes received from treasurers of other counties, showing date and number of abstract, name of property owner, legal description of property, name of treasurer and county received from, date and nature of return, and remarks. Entered num. by abstract no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 100 pp. 14 x 10 x 2. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 48. ABSTRACTS OF ASSESSMENTS, 1914--. 45 vols. (dated). 1867-1913 in Minute Books, entry 1.

  Record of abstracts of assessments of real and personal property for purpose of equalization, showing actual and taxable values, adjusted values, exemptions, new buildings, and name of town or township. Entered alph. by name of town or twp. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 17 x 17 x 3. Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 49. ASSESSORS LIST OLD AGE PENSION, 1933—. 60 vols. (1bld. by name of town or twp.).

  List of persons liable for old age assistance tax, showing township, town, name and address of taxpayer, age, place of birth, father's name, mother's maiden name, and name of employer. Entered by name of taxpayer under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Typed on ptd. form. 50 pp. 15 x 12 x 12. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

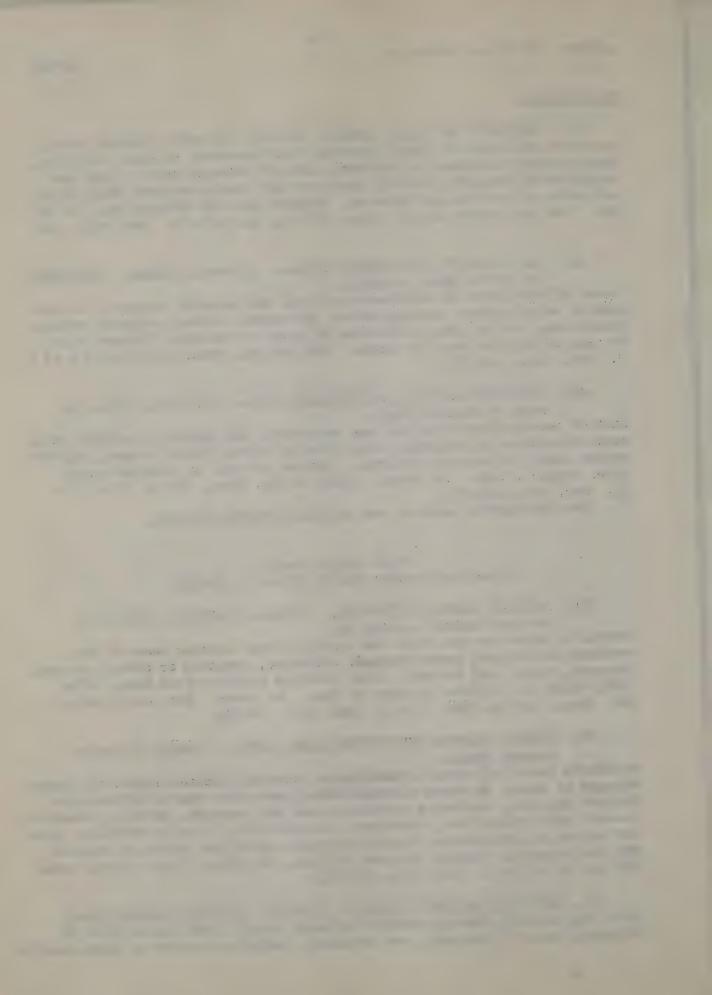
  For treasurer's records, see entries 237-239, 247-249.

Funds and Accounts (See also entries 26-28, 259-263, 317-320)

- Warrant Register, entry 31.

  Auditor's ledger account with the various funds, showing name of fund credited or charged, taxes charged, collected, remitted or abated, amount, interest, total, and balance. Also contains Auditors Cash Book, 1874-1919, entry 65. Entered by name of fund. No index. Hdw. and typed on. ptd. form. 450 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 51. COUNTY AUDITORS EXPENDITURE BOOK, 1927--. 1 vol. No prior records found.

  Auditor's record of county expenditures, showing itemized amount of expense charged to county by board of supervisors, and other county officers for various expenses, including courthouse and jail expense, printing, bounties, jurors' and witness fees, elections, and salaries of county officers, showing nature of expenditure, date of payment, amount and number of warrant, and fund charged. Entered by name of fund. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 15 x 4. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 52. MULCT TAX ACCOUNT, 1906-15. 2 vols. No prior records found. Mulct tax account, showing name of property owner, legal description of property, name of occupant, year assessed, amount and number of installments,



date of payment, and remarks. Entered chron. by date of payment, No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 226 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

53. OFFICIAL PAYROLL, 1926--. 2 vols. No prior records found. Payroll record of county employees, showing name of employee, office employed in, date of payment, and amount and number of warrant. Entered chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 14 x 10 x 2. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

# Tax Sale (See also entries 73, -254-258)

- 54. TAX SALES AND REDEMPTIONS, 1859--. 8 vols. (A-H). Record of sales of property for delinquent taxes, showing taxing district, name and address of property owner, legal description of property, total amount of delinquent taxes and interest, date of sale, name and address of purchaser, date of redemption, number of redemption certificate, amount of subsequent taxes, and total amount paid. Entered num. by certificate no. For index, see entry 55. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 pp. 21 x 18 x 3. Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 55. INDEX TO TAX SALES, 1859--. 1 vol.

  Index to Tax Sales and Redemptions, entry 54, showing date of sale, name of property owner, name of purchaser, legal description of property, and record reference. Entered chron. by date of sale. Hdw. on ptd. form.

  276 pp. 20 x 16 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 56. SCAVENGER SALE REDEMPTION FUNDS, 1930--. 1 vol. No prior records found.

  Record of redemption certificates issued by auditor in cases of redemption of property from tax sale to county under public bidder law, showing certificate number, name of town or township, legal description of property, date of sale, amount of interest and costs, and total amount. Entered chron. by date of sale. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 140 pp. 12 x 10 x 1. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

## Estray Book

57. ESTRAY BOOK, 1868--. 1 vol.

Record of estrayed animals, showing kind, age, and general description of animal, when, where, and by whom taken up, date of notice, before whom posted, by whom appraised, value, and remarks. Entered chron. by date of notice. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 250 pp. 18 x 14 x 2½. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

# Institutions (See also entries 169-171, 209, 210)

58. INSANE LEDGER, 1889--. 3 vols. (1-3). No prior records found. Ledger accounts with State institutions caring for county insane, showing

name of inmate, name of hospital in which confined, date committed, name of relative or guardian liable for patient's support, date of each payment, and total amount paid. Entered by date of commitment. Indexed by name of inmate under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 250 pp.  $16 \times 12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Aud. vlt., bsmt. fl.

59. ACCCUNTS WITH STATE INSTITUTIONS, 1889--. 3 vols. (1-3). No prior records found.

Auditor's record of accounts with various State institutions, showing name of patient, name of institution to which committed, date of admission or commitment, nature of case, amount of charge to county, and total expenditures for year. Entered by name of institution. Indexed alph. by name of patient. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 230 pp. 16 x 12 x 22. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

Bonds (See also entries 121, 159-163, 182, 186, 264)

## School

60. AUDITORS BOND RECORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1908--- 4 vols. (1-4)

Record of bonds issued for school purposes, showing number of district, amount of bond, to whom sold, date due, date paid, and remarks. Entered num. by school dist. no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 300 pp. 18 x 15 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

## Official (See also entry 181)

61. RECORD OF OFFICIAL BONDS, 1855--. 7 vols. Register of bonds filed by county officials and employees, showing date of filing, name and address of principal, title of office or position held, amount of bond, expiration date, and names and qualifications of sureties. Entered chron. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Strm., bsmt. fl.

# Licenses (See also entries 32, 109-113, 185, 186)

62. DOG LICENSE TAG RECEIPT, 1923--. 2,400 cards in 16 s. f. ds.
Prior records reported destroyed by court order.

Duplicate receipts issued for payment of dog license, showing town or township, receipt number, name and address of owner, age, sex, color and breed of dog, amount of fee, and by whom received. Filed num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 14 x 10 x 16.

Aud. vlt., lst fl.

For delinquent lists, see entry 235.

### Reports

- 63. SEMI-ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS, 1876—. 4 s. f. ds.
  Semi-annual settlement reports to State Auditor, 1876-1932 and to State
  Comptroller 1933—, showing date of report, delinquent list from last
  report, school fund interest, soldiers' bonus revenue, cash warrants,
  and balance. Filed chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd.
  form. 12 x 5 x 12. Aud. vlt., lst fl.
- 64. FIMANCIAL REPORT OF CARROLL COUNTY, 1902--. 138 vols. Title varies: State of Finance, Carroll County, 1905-6. Auditor's annual financial report compiled from reports made during the year by the various county officers on receipts and disbursements to and from the various funds, showing date, name of town and township, balance from previous report, amount of receipts, disbursements, and balance left in each fund. Entered alph. by name of town and twp. No index. Printed. 150 to 210 pp. 9 x 6 x ½ to 1. Aud. vlt., lst fl.

## Cash and Fee Books

- 65. AUDITORS CASH BOOK, 1920--. 2 vols. 1874-1919 in Auditors
  Ledger, entry 50.

  Record of daily receipts and disbursements, showing date and amount received and disbursed, purpose of payments, and balance on hand at end of each day. Entered chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 200 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.
- 66. REGISTER OF UNCLAIMED FEES, 1886-. 3 vols.

  Register of unclaimed fees, showing date, title of case, name of claimant, amount and nature of claim, warrant number, and date issued. Entered by name of claimant under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 350 pp. 18 x 14 x 3½. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

### III. RECORDER

The county recorder is the principal recording officer of the county. He is chosen by popular vote for a 2-year term.

The recorder's office was first established in the "Iowa Country" with the organization by the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, of the first counties, Des Moines and Dubuque. (1) The office and its

<sup>1. &</sup>lt;u>M</u>. <u>T</u>. <u>L</u>., 1834, vol. III, p. 1326.



tuties were continued unchanged through the days of Wisconsin Territory, (2) Iowa Territory, (3) and until 1847 when the treasurer's duties were added to those of the recorder. (4) In 1864 however, the recorder was relieved of his fiscal duties and the office has continued as originally established to the present time.

Real Estate Instruments (See also entries 33-42, 134-140)

### Original Entries

67. LAND PATENTS, 1855-63. 1 vol.
Copies of original entries and patents to land secured from Government, showing date, legal description of tract, number of acres, price per acre, purchase price, date of sale, name of purchaser and date patent recorded. Entered alph. by name of purchaser. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 360 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

### Deeds

- 68. DEED RECORD (Lands), 1855--. 58 vols. (A-Z, 1-32).

  Recording of deeds to lands, showing date and character of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, date of filing, legal description and value of property. Also contains: Sheriffs Deed Record, 1855-87, 1926--, entry 72; Tax Sale Record (Treasurers Deeds), 1855-68, entry 73. Entered by name of grantor and in reverse by name of grantee. For index, see entry 69. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 69. INDEX TO DEEDS, 1855--. 12 vols. (A-L). Index to Deed Record (Lands), entry 68; to Lands in Sheriff's Deed Record, entry 72; to Lands in Tax Sales Record, entry 73, showing date of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, date of filing, and record reference. Entered by name of grantor and in reverse by name of grantee. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 70. DEED RECORD (Town Lots), 1855--. 37 vols. (A-Z, 1-11). Recording of deeds to town lots, showing date and character of instrument, date of filing, names of grantor and grantee, name of town, legal description of property, and valuation. Also contains Sheriff's Deed Record, 1855-87, 1926--, entry 72; Tax Sale Record (Treasurer's Deeds), 1855-63, entry 73. Entered alph. by name of grantor and in reverse by name of grantee. For index, see entry 71. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

4. 1 G. A., 1846-47, ch. 100, sec. 24.

<sup>2.</sup> W. T. L., 1836, no. 39, p. 74; 5 Stat., 15. 3. I. T. L., 1838-39, reprint of 1900, p. 422.

- 71. INDEX TO TOWN LOTS, 1855--. 5 vols. (1-5).

  Index to Deed Record (Town Lots), entry 70; to Lots in Sheriff's Deed Record, entry 72; to Lots in Tax Sales Record, entry 73, showing date and character of instrument, date of filing, names of grantor and grantee, and record reference. Entered alph. by name of grantor and in reverse by name of grantee. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 72. SHERIFFS DEED RECORD, 1387-1925. 1 vol. (1). 1855-87, 1926-deeds to lands in Deed Record (Lands), entry 68; 1855-87, 1926-deeds to lots in Deed Record (Lots), entry 70.

  Recording of deeds to property sold at sheriff's sales, showing name of former owner and grantee, date of instrument, legal description of property, consideration, and date of filing. Entered chron. by date of filing. For indexes, see entries 69, 71. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

  Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 73. TAX SALE RECORD (Treasurers Deeds), 1868--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
  1855-63, deeds to lands in Deed Records (Lands), entry 68;
  deeds to lots in Deed Records (Lots), entry 70.

  Recording of tax deeds issued by treasurer for real property sold for
  delinquent taxes, showing date of instrument, names of former owner and
  grantee, date of filing, description of property, and total amount paid.
  Entered chron. by date of filing. For indexes, see entries 69, 71. Hdw.
  on ptd. form. 540 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

  For other tax sale records, see entries 54-56, 254-258.

# Plats (See also entries 42, 322, 323)

- 74. PLAT BOOK, TOWN LOTS, 1856--. 4 vols. (A-D). Plats of towns of county, showing name of town, streets and alleys, names of additions, and lot and block numbers. Entered by name of addition within town under alph. marginal tabs. 1856-57, no index; for index, 1858--, see entry 75. Hand drawn, hdw., and typed. 450 pp. 22 x 18 x 4. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 75. INDEX TO TOWN PLATS, 1853--. 1 vol.
  Index to Plat Book, Town Lots, entry 74, showing names of towns and additions, date filed, and record reference. Entered by name of town under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 750 pp. 19 x 16 x 5. Rec. vlt., lst fl.
- 76. IRREGULAR SURVEYS, PLAT BOOK, 1881--. 3 vols. (A-C). Plats of irregular surveys of creek beds, dredge ditches and corrections made necessary by changing roads, showing section, township, and range numbers, and names of property owners of land surveyed. Entered alph. by name of land landowner. No index. County Engineer, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Hand drawn, hdw., and typed. 1": 100' to 1": 66,000'. 130 to 260 pp. 22 x 18 x 2 to 3. Rec. vlt., lst fl.

For auditor's record, see entry 41; for engineer's record, entry 301.



## Mortgages

- 77. MORTGAGE RECORD (Lands), 1856--. 71 vols. (A-Z, 1-45). Recording of mortgages on lands, showing date of mortgage, date of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, legal description of property, consideration, date of payments, releases, assignments, and satisfaction. Entered alph. by name of mortgagor and in reverse by name of mortgagee. For index, see entry 78. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 640 pp. 13 x 12 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 78. INDEX TO MORTGAGES (Lands), 1856--. 10 vols. (A-E, A-E). Index to Mortgage Record (Lands), entry 77, showing date and character of instrument, date of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, legal description of property, and record reference. Entered by name of mortgagor and in reverse by name of mortgagee under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., lst fl.
- 79. MORTGAGE RECORDS (Town Lots), 1860--. 15 vols. (A-0). Recording of mortgages on town lots, showing date of mortgage, date of filing, character of instrument, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, legal description of property, consideration, and date of payments and releases. Entered chron. by date of filing. 1860-75, no index; for index, 1875--, see entry 80. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 80. INDEX TO TOWN LOTS MORTGAGES, 1875--. 7 vols. (A-G). Index to Mortgage Records (Town Lots), entry 79, showing date and character of instrument, date of filing, names of grantor and grantee, legal description of property, and record reference. Entered by name of grantor and in reverse by name of grantee under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 81. RECORDS OF RELEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS (Land Mortgages), 1917--. 8 vols. (1-8). 1865-1917 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 97. Recording of release or assignment of mortgages on land by payment or mutual agreement, showing date and character of instrument, date of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, and legal description of property. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of mortgagor; also separate index, entry 82. Typed on plain and ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 32. Rec. vlt., lst fl.
- 82. INDEX TO RELEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LAND MORTGAGES, 1917--. 2 vols. (A, B).

  Index to Records of Releases and Assignments (Land Mortgages), entry 81, showing date and character of instrument, date of filing, names of grantor and grantee, and legal description of property, and record reference. Entered by name of grantor and in reverse by name of grantee. Hdw. on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., lst fl.
- 83. RECORD OF RELEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS (Town Lots), 1917--. 3 vols. (1-3). 1865-1917 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 97. Recording of release or assignment of mortgages on town lots, showing date of instrument, date of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgages, legal



description of property, consideration, date of payments, releases and assignments, and satisfaction. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of mortgagor; also separate index, entry 84. Typed on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

84. INDEX TO RELEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS (Town Lots), 1917--. 1 vol.

Index to Record of Releases and Assignments (Town Lots), entry 83, showing date of instrument, date of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, legal description of property, and record reference. Entered alph. by name of mortgagor and in reverse by name of mortgagee. Hdw. on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

- 85. MARGINAL RELEASES, 1923-31. 1 vol. (1).
  Record of marginal releases of mortgages on real property, showing date of release, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, legal description of property, date recorded, and record reference to mortgage record. Entered alph. by name of mortgagor and in reverse by name of mortgagee. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 450 pp. 18 x 12 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 86. IOWA PUBLIC SERVICE CO. (Mortgages and Contracts), 1927.

  1 vol. (A,A).

  Mortgage and sale contracts of Iowa Public Service Company in connection with Central Trust Company of Illinois, showing date and nature of instrument, section numbers of mortgage, date signed and certified, and date instrument filed. Entered num. by sec. no. No index. Typed on ptd. form. 426 pp. 13 x 15 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

## Homesteads

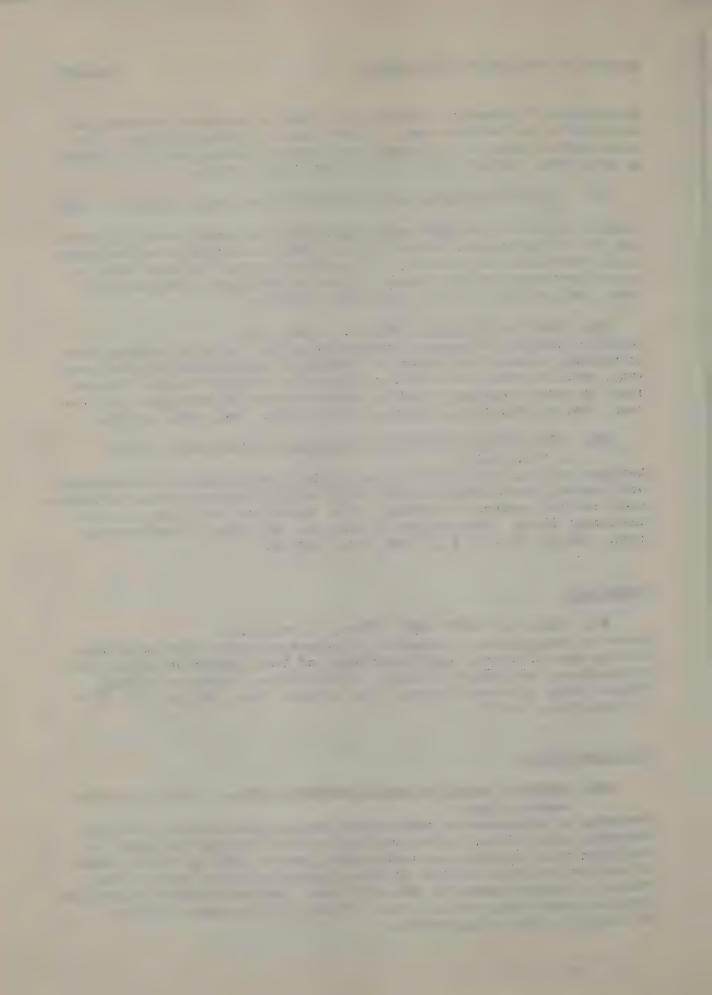
87. HOMESTEAD ENTRY BOOK, 1879--. 1 vol. (1).
Record of declaration of homestead to secure exemption from execution, showing name of owner, legal description of land, number of acres, plat of homestead, and date of filing. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on ptd. form. 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., lst fl.

## Partition Fences

88. RECORD OF PARTITION FENCE DECISION, 1925--. 1 vol. No prior records found.

Recording of agreements or settlements through fence viewer's decision

regarding obligations, rights, and duties of all persons concerned in partition fence building and maintenance, showing date of filing, names of parties involved, location of fence, amount of costs, and to whom charged. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed by names of parties involved under alph. marginal tabs. Typed on plain paper. 260 pp. 15 x 12 x 2. Rec. vlt., lst fl.



## Affidavits, Powers of Attorney

- 89. ATTORNEYS RECORDS (Powers of Attorney), 1856--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Record of and index to powers of attorney, showing date and maker of instrument, date of filing, names of parties concerned, and legal description of property affected. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of grantor. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 570 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 90. RECORD OF AFFIDAVITS, 1907--. 4 vols. (A-D). No prior records found.

  Record of affidavits filed in support of other instruments affecting title, including wills, deeds, and mortgages, showing name of affiant, date and nature of instrument, and date of filing. Entered chron. by date of filing. For index, see entry 91. Typed on plain paper. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 91. INDEX TO AFFIDAVITS, 1907--. It vol.

  Index to Record of Affidavits, entry 90, showing date and nature of instrument, name of affiant, legal description of property, date of filing, and record reference. Entered by name of affiant under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 696 pp. 18 x 15 x  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Rec. vlt., lst fl.

# Liens (See also entries 128-133, 164)

- 92. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIENS, 1923—. 1 vol. (1). Record of notices of tax liens secured by Federal Government under internal revenue laws, showing date of filing, name, residence, and place of business of taxpayer, nature of tax, penalty, total amount, and date of discharge. Entered chron. Indexed alph. by name of lienee. Hdw. on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3\frac{1}{2}. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 93. COMBINED INCOME AND TAX LIEN, 1935—. 1 vol. (1). Record of and index to liens filed by State of Iowa for nonpayment of income tax, corporation tax, chain store tax, and old age assistance tax, showing name and address of delinquent taxpayer, date, amount, and nature of lien, date of filing, and date satisfied. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed by name of lienee. Typed on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 32. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

# Personal Property Instruments

94. CHATTEL MORTGAGE RECORD, 1868--. 49 vols. (A-Z, 1-23).
1865-68 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 97.
Recording of mortgages on personal property, showing names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date and character of instrument, date of filing, amount, date due, and date satisfied. Entered chron. by date of filing. 1868-70, no index; for index, 1870--, see entry 96. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

- 95. BULK CHATTELS (Chattel Mortgages), 1922--. 33 s. f. ds. (1-24, A-I).
- Original chattel mortgages and contracts filed with recorder and thereby made of record the same as though recorded in full, showing date of instrument, date of filing, names of mortgager and mortgagee, and amount and number of mortgage. Entered num. by mortgage no. For index, see entry 96. Hdw. on ptd. form. 5 x 12 x 16 to 12 x 16 x 24. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 96. INDEX TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, 1870--. 11 vols. (A-F, 1-5). Index to Chattel Mortgage Record, entry 94; Bulk Chattels (Chattel Mortgages), entry 95, showing date of filing, names of mortgagor and mortgagee, date and character of instrument, and record reference. Entered by name of mortgagor under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

## Miscellaneous Recordings

- 97. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1865--. 30 vols. (A-Z, 1-4).
  Recordings of miscellaneous instruments for which there is no separate record kept, showing names of parties, date and character of instrument, date of filing, description of property, and amount of fees. Also contains: Articles of Adoption, 1865-1923, entry 105, Chattel Mortgage Record, 1865-63, entry 94; Record of Releases and Assignments (Land Mortgages), 1865-1917, entry 81; Record of Releases and Assignments (Town Lots), 1865-1917, entry 83; Trade Names and Partnerships, 1865-1925, entry 103. Entered chron. by date of filing. For index, see entry 98. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 98. GENERAL INDEX, 1865--. 4 vols. (A-D). Index to Miscellaneous Records, entry 97, showing date and character of instrument, date of filing, names of parties to instrument, legal description of property, and record reference. Entered by names of parties to instrument. Hdw. on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 32. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.
- 99. REGISTER OF INSTRUMENTS FILED, 1863--. 7 vols. (1-7). Record of instruments filed with recorder, showing instrument number, date and kind of instrument, names of grantor and grantee, date of filing, and date instrument returned. Also contains Recorders Fee Book, 1863-1919, entry 114. Entered chron. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. under ptd. head. 460 to 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½ to 18 x 12 x 3½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

## Social Security Numbers

100. RECORD OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS, 1936--. 1 vol.
Record of and index to social security numbers, showing name and address,
account number, date of instrument, and date of filing. Entered by name
of person under alph. marginal tabs. Ildw. on ptd. form. 150 pp. 20 x
15 x 2. Rec. vlt., lst fl.

## Articles of Incorporation

101. ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, 1873--. 2 vols. (1, 2). No prior records found.

Articles of incorporation, showing name of corporation, principal place of business, date and text of articles, date of filing, and amount of authorized capital stock. Entered alph. by name of corporation. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Trade Names and Farm Names

102. REGISTER OF FARM NAMES, 1911--. 1 vol. No prior records found.

Register of farm names as filed with recorder by farm owners, showing name of owner, name of farm, legal description and location of farm, and date filed. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.

Rec. vlt., lst fl.

103. TRADE NAMES AND PARTNERSHIPS, 1925--. 1 vol. (1). 18651925 in Miscellaneous Records, entry 97.

Register of trade names assumed by firms or individuals, showing names and addresses of persons interested, nature of business, trade name assumed, and date filed. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of firm or individual under alph. marginal tabs; also separate index, see entry 104. Hdw. on ptd. form. 240 pp. 12 x 18 x 3. Rec. vlt., lst fl.

104. INDEX TO TRADE NAMES, 1925-. 1 vol. (1).

Index to Trade Names and Partnerships, entry 103, showing names of persons interested, business address, trade name assumed, date of instrument, date of filing, and record reference. Entered alph. by trade name. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 350 pp. 18 x 15 x 2½. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

## Adoption Record

Miscellaneous Records, entry 97.

Recording of articles of adoption between institutions or parties and persons adopting child, showing name, age, and birthplace of child, names of parents, date of adoption, and names of foster parents. Entered by names of foster parents under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 600 pp. 12 x 18 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

# Professional Registers (See also entries 187-189)

106. RECORD OF PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND NURSES, 1886--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Register of physicians and nurses, showing name and address, nativity,

Recorder - Military Records; Dangerous Weapons; Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping Licenses

(107-111)

school of practice, qualifications, date of examination, and date of certificate; also record of certificates of dentists and optometrists. Entered alph. by name of practitioner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

## Military Records

107. SOLDIERS DISCHARGE RECORD, 1919--. 2 vols. (1, 2).
Record of discharge papers issued by the United States Government to soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses, showing date recorded, date of enlistment and discharge, record of service, name of veteran, and physical condition when discharged. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of veteran. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 650 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Rec. vlt., 1st fl.

## Dangerous Weapons

108. RECORD OF CONCEALED WEAPONS, 1913—. 1 vol.

Record of permits to sell and to carry dangerous weapons, showing name and address of permit holder, physical description, kind of weapon, place of business of seller, report of sales, and revocation record. Entered by topic. Indexed alph. by name of permit holder. Hdw. on ptd. form.

428 pp. 16 x 12 x 3. Rec. vlt., lst fl.

# Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Licenses (See also entries 32, 62, 185, 186)

- 109. HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING LICENSES, 1933-.. 5 vols. No prior records found.

  Record of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses, showing date issued, license number, name, address, and personal description of licensee, amount of fee, and date of revocation, if revoked. Entered chron. by date of issue. Indexed alph. by name of licensee. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 15 x 10 x 2. Rec. vlt., lst fl.
- 110. RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE, 1920--. 44 vols.

  Stubs of hunting licenses, showing date issued, license number, name, address, and personal description of licensee, amount of fee, and date of expiration. Arr. num. by license no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 50 pp. 8 x 4 x 1. Rec. vlt., lst fl.
- 111. RESIDENT FISHING LICENSE, 1930--. 62 vols.
  Stubs of fishing licenses, showing date issued, license number, name, address, and personal description of licensee, and date of expiration.
  Arr. num. by license no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 50 pp. 8 x 4 x 4. Rec. vlt., lst fl.



- 112. COMBINED HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE, 1935—. 60 vols. Stubs of combined hunting and fishing licenses, showing date of issue, license number, name, address, and personal description of licensee, and date of expiration. Arr. num. by license no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 50 pp. 8 x 4 x  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Rec. vlt., lst fl.
- 113. RESIDENT TRAPPING LICENSE, 1933—. 10 vols.

  Stubs of trapper's licenses, showing date issued, license number, name, address, and personal description of licensee, and date of expiration or revocation. Arr. num. by license no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 50 pp. 8 x 4 x 4. Rec. vlt., lst fl.

#### Fee Books

Register of Instruments Filed, entry 99.

Record of fees collected by recorder, showing date and character of instrument recorded, instrument number, names of grantor and grantee, date received, date of filing, date returned, amount of fee, and record reference. Entered num. by instrument no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 500 pp. 18 x 15 x 3½. Rec. vlt., lst fl.

### IV. CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT

The clerk of the District Court of Iowa in and for Carroll County has charge of all records of the District Court in his county, (1) he also serves as a member of the insanity commission, (2) and of the ex officio jury commission. (3)

The clerk's office was part of the first county government organized in the "Iowa Country" in 1834, while it was a part of Michigan Territory. (4) There was no "District" Court at the time; but a "Circuit" Court performed similar functions, and the county clerk appointed by the governor, was clerk, within his county, of the Circuit Court as well as of the county court, (5) The organic act of Wisconsin Territory, in 1836, created a District Court with authority to appoint its own clerk. (6)

<sup>1.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 10825.

<sup>2.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 3534. 3. C. I. 1939, sec. 10848.

<sup>4.</sup> M. T. L., 1834, vol. III, pp. 1326, 1333.

<sup>5.</sup> M. T. L., 1834, vol. I, p. 716; vol. II, p. 1022.

<sup>6. 5</sup> Stat., 10.

The District Court and its clerk were continued by the organic act of Iowa Territory in 1838, (7) and by the Iowa Constitution of 1846. (8) Although the District Court was expressly continued by Iowa Constitution of 1857, the clerk's office was not mentioned, (9) and since then it has existed by virtue of enactments of the State Legislature. (10)

The clerk of the District Court also served as clerk of the county court and register of probate. (11) When the board of supervisors assumed the administrative functions of the county court in 1860, the clerk also served as clerk of the board of supervisors (12) until the creation of the auditor's office in 1868. (13)

In 1904 the clerk's duties were substantially increased when the District Court was given the jurisdiction of a juvenile court, (14) and again in 1913 and 1927 when the administration of widow's pensions (15) and the adoption of children (16) respectively, were entrusted to the district court.

# Criminal (See also entries 141-149)

## Case Files (See also entries 228-230)

115. COURT FILES (Criminal Cases), 1868--. 3,024 documents in 21 s. f. ds. (A-T).

Original papers filed in criminal cases in district court, showing case number, title of case, nature of action, and date of filing. Filed num. by case no. For index, see entry 141. Hdw. on ptd. form. 16 x 12 x 24. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

## Indictments

116. INDICTMENT RECORDS, 1908-1909. 1 vol. Discontinued. 18601907 in District Court Record, entry 147.

Record of indictments in district court, showing date and number of indictment, names of defendant and witnesses, and charge. Entered chron. by date of indictment. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

<sup>7. 5</sup> Stat., 23.

<sup>8.</sup> Const. 1846, Art. V, sec. 5, in C. I. 1851, p. 412.

<sup>9.</sup> Const. 1857, Art. V, secs. 1, 4-6, in C. I. 1939, p. 39. 10. C. I. 1851, secs. 239, 240; C. I. 1939, sec. 520.

<sup>11.</sup> C. I. 1851, sec. 141.

<sup>12.</sup> C. I. Rev. of 1860, pp. 48-53.

<sup>13. 12</sup> G. A., 1368, ch. 160.

<sup>14. 30</sup> G. A., 1904, ch. 11; C. I. 1939, secs. 3505, 3611.

<sup>15. 35</sup> G. A., 1913, ch. 31, sec. 1; C. I. 1939, sec. 3641. 16. 42 G. A., 1927, ch. 218; C. I. 1939, sec. 10501.1.



## Tockets

- 117. CRIMINAL DOCKET, 1901-1915. 1 vol. 1858-1900, 1916--, in District Court Record, entry 147.

  Tocket of criminal cases in district court, showing date, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, case number, nature of action, testimony and fees. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Strm., bsmt. fl.
- 118. CLERKS DOCKET, GRAND JURY, 1868---. 9 vols.

  Pocket of cases before grand jury, showing name of accused, nature of case, date charges filed, names of foreman, jurors, and witnesses, days served, miles traveled, and amount due each. Entered chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 252 to 570 pp. 18 x 13 x 2 to 18 x 13 x 4. 7 vols., sher. vlt., bsmt. fl.; 2 vols., cl. off., 1st fl.

### Coroners Reports

119. CORONERS REPORTS, 1869--. 729 reports in 3 s. f. ds. (1-3). Original reports of coroner's inquests, showing date of report, name of deceased, cause of death, personal effects found on body, age, marital status, names of witnesses, and report of findings. Filed chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

For coroner's claim record, see entry 21; coroner's docket, entry 227.

# Civil (See also entries 141-149)

Case Files (See also entries 228-230)

120. COURT FILES (Civil Cases), 1868--. 14,880 documents in 374 s. f. ds.

Original documents filed in civil cases in district court, showing case number, title and kind of case, and dates of filing. Filed num. by case no. For index, see entry 141. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

Bonds (See also entries 60, 61, 159-163, 182, 186, 264)

121. ATTACHMENT BONDS (and Miscellaneous Bonds), 1880--. 7 s. f. ds. (dated).

Court bonds including attachment, injunction, cost, receivers', and referee's bonds, showing date and amount of bond, purpose, names of principal and sureties, and date of filing. Also contains Administrators bonds, 1880-82, entry 157. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.



## Judgments

122. JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION DOCKET, 1859-95. 4 vols. (1-4). 1895-- in Appearance, Judgment, Execution, and Fee Book, entry 144.

Record of judgments entered and executions made under court order, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of judgment, fees, costs, total, date of execution, and date of return. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by names of plaintiff and defendant; also separate index, entry 143. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

123. CONFESSIONS OF JUDGMENT AND RECOGNIZANCE FOR STAY OF EXECUTION, 1863-1910. 2 vols. (1, 2). 1910-- in Appearance, Judgment, Execution, and Fee Book, entry 144.

Record of judgments by confession and recognizance for stay of execution, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date and amount of judgment, and rate of interest. Entered chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 22. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

124. FOREIGN TRANSCRIPTS, 1870--. 7 s. f. ds. (dated). Transcripts from other counties, showing case number, date, kind of case, names of plaintiff and defendant, and date satisfied. Filed chron. by date received. For index, see entry 141. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 5 x 10 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

## Executions

- 125. SPECIAL EXECUTIONS, 1870—. 2,050 documents in 9 s. f. ds. (dated). No prior records found.

  Documents pertaining to executions, including foreclosures of mortgage, sheriff's notices, notice of publication, and sheriff's return on sale, showing legal description of property, total costs, date and amount of sale, and name of purchaser. Filed chron. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 126. GENERAL EXECUTIONS, 1870--. 10 s. f. ds. (dated).
  Original documents pertaining to executions, consisting of notices of sheriff's sale, notices of garnishment, and alimony, showing date of execution, amount of judgment, and memoranda of costs. Filed chron.
  No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. 4 s. f. ds., 1870-91, strm., bsmt. fl.; 6 s. f. ds., 1891--, cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 127. EXECUTION TRANSCRIPTS FROM JUSTICE COURT, 1870-. 2,500 documents in 6 s. f. ds. (dated).

  Transcripts of original executions from justice courts, showing case number, nature of case, date of filing, names of plaintiff and defendant, statement of sum involved, and costs. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.



### Liens (See also entries 92, 93, 164)

- 128. INDEX TO ALL LIENS, 1869-.. 5 vols. (1-5).

  Index to Mechanics Lien Book, entry 129; Mechanics Liens, entry 130;
  Combined Lien Docket, entry 131; Threshers Liens, entry 132; Liens
  (Thresher, Veterinarian, Hospital), entry 133, showing names of lienor and lience, date of filing, amount, and record reference. Entered by name of lienor under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 129. MECHANICS LIEN BOOK, 1869--. 3 vols. (1-3). Record of claims for mechanics liens, showing names of lienor and lienee, date and amount of lien, purpose, legal description of property, and receipt of satisfaction. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of lienee; also separate index, entry 128. Hdw. on ptd. form. Condition of writing faded. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 130. MECHANICS LIENS, 1869--. 5,400 liens in 9 s. f. ds. (dated). Original claims for mechanics liens, showing date, names of lienor and lience, nature of lien, amount, and legal description of property. Filed chron. by date received. For index, see entry 128. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 131. COMBINED LIEN DOCKET, 1920-. 1 vol.

  Record of hospital and veterinarian liens, showing date, names of lienor and lienee, legal description of property, costs, and satisfaction. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of lienor and in reverse by name of lienee; also separate index, entry 128. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 132. THRESHERS LIENS, 1933—. 1 vol. (1)
  Record of liens filed by threshers to secure payment for services in threshing grain, showing date of filing, amount, names of lienor and lience, legal description of property, and satisfaction. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of lience; also separate index, entry 128. Hdw. on ptd. form. 240 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 133. LIENS (Thresher, Veterinarian, Hospital), 1920--. 750 liens in 5 s. f. ds.

  Original liens filed by threshers, hospitals, and veterinarians, showing date, nature of lien, amount, names of lienor and lienee, and legal description of property. Entered chron. by date of receipt. For index, see entry 128. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

## Real Estate (Sec also entries 33-42, 67-93)

134. INCUMBRANCE BOOK, 1870--. 5 vols. (1-5). No prior records found.

Record of attachments levied by sheriff, showing docket number, names of plaintiff and defendant, legal description of property, amount of claim, and date of attachment. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. form. 450 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., lst fl.



- 135. DISTRICT COURT COMPLETE RECORD, 1867-. 8 vols. (1-8). Record of proceedings in cases involving title to real estate, showing names of parties to action, notices, petitions and bonds, appraisals and sales of real estate, and sheriff's return. Entered chron. by date of entry. For index, see entry 143. Hdw. and typed on plain paper and ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
  - 136. INDEX TO ACTIONS PENDING, July 1, 1913--. No prior records found. Title varies: Index to Petitions Affecting Real Estate Lis Pendens, July 1, 1913-April 18, 1917.

Record of and index to pending actions affecting title to real estate, showing case number, date of petition or claim, date of filing, names of plaintiff and defendant, legal description of property, disposition, and record reference. Entered by name of plaintiff and in reverse by name of defendant under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. under ptd. head. 450 to 640 pp.  $18 \times 12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $18 \times 12 \times 4$ . Cl. vlt., lst fl.

- 137. REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CONTINUANCES, 1933--. 1 vol. Record of mortgage foreclosure continuances, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date foreclosure filed, date of application for continuance, case number, legal description of property, date, amount and purpose of all receipts and disbursements, and record reference to appearance docket. Entered by name of plaintiff and in reverse by name of defendant with alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 300 pp. 19 x 16 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 138. SALE RECORD, 1858--. 5 vols. (1-5).

  Record of property sold at sheriff's sale, showing case number, date, and amount of judgment, date of execution, description of property, cost, interest, total, name of purchaser, and date of return. Entered alph. by name of plaintiff and in reverse by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 139. CEMETERY RECORDS, 1924—. 1 vol. (1) Last entry 1932.
  Record of trustees of cemetery at Carroll, Iowa, showing names of trustees, date of appointment, date and amount of bonds, names of sureties, and copy of annual report of trustees of funds for care and upkeep of cemetery. Entered chron. Indexed alph. by name of lot owner. Typed on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 140. RECEIPT BOOK OF CEMETERY TRUSTEES, 1924—.

  Duplicates of receipts issued for payment of money for care and upkeep of cemetery lots, showing name of lot owner, receipt number, lot and block number, date and amount of payment, and signatures of trustee and clerk.

  Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 150 pp. 12 x 9 x 1. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

Criminal and Civil (See also entries 115-140)

Case Files (See also entries 228-230)

141. INDEX TO COURT FILES, 1868--. 1 vol.

Index to Court Files (Criminal Cases), entry 115; Court Files (Civil Cases), entry 120; Foreign Transcripts, entry 124, showing case number, title of case, and reference to file box number. Filed by name of plaintiff under alph. marginal tabs. Typed on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

142. PENDING CASES, 1936—. 1,035 cases in 9 s. f. ds. (1bld. by contained letters of alph.).

File of cases pending action in district court, showing case number, kind of case, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, and date of filing. Filed alph. by name of defendant. No index. Typed on ptd. form. 16 x 12 x 24. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### General Index to District Court

143. DISTRICT COURT GENERAL INDEX, 1853--. 8 vols. (1-8). Index to Judgment and Execution Docket, entry 122; District Court Complete Record, entry 135; Appearance, Judgment, Execution and Fee Book, entry 144; District Court Record, entry 147; Exhibits, entry 148; Appearance Docket (Circuit Court), entry 177; Circuit Court Record, entry 179, showing case number, title of case, and record reference. Entered by name of plaintiff under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 13 x 3½. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Dockets

- 144. APPEARANCE, JUDGMENT, EXECUTION AND FEE BOOK, 1872—. 39 vols. (1-39). Title varies: Appearance Docket, 1872-95.

  Combined appearance docket, judgment and execution docket, and fee book, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of action, papers filed, date of filing, service of notice, proceedings motions, court orders, judgments, satisfaction, amount of fees, and all other proceedings in the case with dates and record references. Also contains: Judgment and Execution Docket, 1895--, entry 122; Confessions of Judgments and Recognizance for Stay of Execution, 1910--, entry 123; Fee Books, 1895--, entry 149. Entered chron. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and in reverse by name of defendant; also separate index, entry 143. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 to 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½ to 18 x 12 x 3½. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 145. BAR DOCKET, 1869-94, 1909--. 57 vols. No other records found. Docket of cases for pending term of court, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, kind of action, date filed, and names of witnesses. Entered num. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 250 pp. 12 x 10 x 2. Cl. off., vlt., 1st fl.

#### Calendar

146. DISTRICT COURT CALENDAR, 1913--. 12 vols.
Calendar of criminal, law, and equity cases in district court, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of

action, date of filing, and court minutes. Entered num. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed under ptd. heads. 3,000 to 3,500 pp. 10 x 12 x 8 to 10. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Journal

147. DISTRICT COURT RECORDS, 1858--. 33 vols. (1-33). Complete record of cases in court, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of action, proceedings, court orders, and disposition of case. Also contains: Criminal Docket, 1858-1900, 1916--, entry 117; Indictment Records, 1860-1907, entry 116. Entered chron. by date of entry. For index, see entry 143. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Exhibits

148. EXHIBITS, 1858--. 1,600 documents in 32 s. f. ds. (AB1-4, CD1-4, EFG1-4, HIJ1-4, KL1-4, MNOP1-4, ST1-4, UVWXYZ1-4).

Documents introduced as evidence in cases tried in district court, including liens, contracts, mortgages and photographs, showing title, case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, exhibit number, and date of filing. Entered alph. by name of plaintiff and in reverse by name of defendant. For index, see entry 143. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Fee Books

149. FEE BOOKS, 1859-95. 5 vols. (1-5). 1895-- in Appearance,
Judgment, Execution and Fee Book, entry 144.

Record of fees, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant,
amount and kind of fee, and purpose and date of payment. Entered chron.
by date charged or paid. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff, and in reverse by name of defendant. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 300 to 480 pp.
15 x 12 x 2 to 18 x 12 x 2½. 1 vol., 1859-88, strm., bsmt. fl.; 4 vols.,
1872-95, cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Probate

#### Index

150. GENERAL INDEX TO PROBATE FILES AND RECORDS, 1863--. 1 vol.
Index to Probate Files, entry 151; Probate Complete Record, entry 153;
Probate Records, entry 154, showing name of estate, case number, date of filing, and record reference. Entered alph. by name of estate. Typed on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.



#### Case Files (See also entries 228-230)

151. PROBATE FILES, 1856--. 243 s. f. ds.
Original documents pertaining to probate matters in county court, 1856-68; in circuit court, 1869-87; and in district court, 1887--. Show date, name of deceased, names of administrator, guardian, or executor, wards and heirs, whether testate or intestate, inventory of property, and final reports. Filed alph. by name of estate. 1856-63, no index; for index, 1863--, see entry 150. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Dockets

- 152. PROBATE DOCKET, 1869—. 16 vols. (1-16).

  Docket of probate matters in circuit court, 1869-87; and in district court 1387—. Shows date and number of case, name of estate, decrees and orders, date of appointment of administrator, bond account, names of sureties, inventory report, sale of real estate, and information concerning heirs. Entered num. by case no. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. form. 326 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 153. PROBATE COMPLETE RECORD, 1891--. 10 vols. (1-10). Record of real estate transactions in probate matters, showing probate number, name of estate, affidavit of death, last will and testament, petition for administrator, notices of publication, inventory of estate, sale of real estate, claims, mortgages, satisfaction, final report, and date of discharge from probate. Entered chron. by date of entry. For index, see entry 150. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 154. PROBATE RECORDS, 1855—. 19 vols. (1-19).

  Record of proceedings in probate matters in county court, 1855-68; in circuit court 1869-87; and in district court, 1887—. Shows probate number, name of estate, names of executor, administrator, or guardian, papers filed, date of filing, orders and reports, real estate sales, and final settlement. Also contains Marriage Records, 1855-68, entry 201. Entered chron. Indexed alph. by name of estate; also separate index, 1863—, entry 150. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 420 to 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3 to 18 x 12 x 4. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

### Calendars

155. PROBATE CALENDAR, 1913--. 4 vols. No prior records found. Calendar of probate cases in district court, showing case number, name of estate, names of executor, administrator or guardian, petitions for order, petition to sell real estate, claims, notices, court minutes, and final reports. Entered num. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 1,200 to 2,000pp. 12 x 10 x 6 to 12 x 10 x 10. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.



# Administrators, Executors and Guardians Records

#### Wills

- 156. WILL RECORD, 1856--. 5 vols. (1-5).
  Record of wills and testaments filed for probate in county court, 1856-68; in circuit court, 1869-87; and in district court, 1887--. Shows name and last address of testator, date of death, date of filing, text of instrument, and affidavits of witnesses. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of testator. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 650 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 157. WILLS FOR SAFE KEEPING, 1922—. 254 wills in 2 s. f. ds.

  (A-K, L-Z).

  Wills sealed in envelopes and filed with clerk for safe keeping, showing name of testator, text of will, and date of filing. Filed alph. by name of testator. For index, see entry 158. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14.

  Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 158. INDEX TO WILLS FOR SAFE KEEPING, 1922—. 1 vol.

  Index to Wills for Safe Keeping, entry 157; showing name of testator, date and by whom filed, and record reference. Entered alph. by name of testator. Hdw. on ptd. form. 160 pp. 12 x 9 x 1½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

# Bonds (See also entries 60, 61, 121, 186, 264)

- 159. REGISTER OF ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, 1859-.. 6 vols. (1-6). Record of administrators bonds filed in county court, 1859-68; in circuit court 1869-87; and in district court, 1887-.. Shows name of administrator, date of appointment, date and amount of bond, date of filing, and names of sureties. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of administrator. Hdw. on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
  - 160. ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, 1882--. 6,600 bonds in 5 s. f. ds. (dated). 1880-82 in Attachment Bonds (and Miscellaneous Bonds), entry 122.

Copies of administrators bonds filed in circuit court, 1882-87; and in district court, 1887—. Show names of administrator and sureties, date and amount of bond, and date of filing. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

- 161. REGISTER OF EXECUTORS BONDS, 1895—. 2 vols. (1, 2). No prior records found.

  Record of bonds filed by executors of estates, showing names of estate, executor, and sureties, amount of bond, and date of filing. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of estate. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 162. REGISTER OF GUARDIANS BONDS, 1868--. 5 vols. (1-5). Record of petition for guardian in county court, 1868; in circuit court, 1869-87; and in district court, 1887--. Shows name of guardian, date of

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petition and appointment, amount of bond, date of filing, and names of sureties. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed alph. by name of guardian. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

163. GUARDIANS BONDS, 1869—. 2,500 bonds in 4 s. f. ds. (dated). Guardians bonds filed in circuit court, 1869-87; and in district court, 1887—. Show date, amount, names of guardians and sureties, and date of filing. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Inheritance Tax (See also entries 92, 93).

164. COMBINED INHERITANCE TAX AND LIEN BOOK, 1896—. 3 vols. (1-3). Record of inheritance and liens, showing name and address of decedent, names and addresses of heirs, name of fiduciary, description of personal and real property, inventory, date of appraisement, appraiser's bill, amount due, and amount paid. Entered alph. by name of decedent. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Fee Books

165. FEE BOOK PROBATE JUDGE, 1872-84. 1 vol. 1863-72, 1884-87 in Fee Book Circuit Court, entry 180.

Record of probate fees, showing name of estate, date received, to whom due, purpose, and amount and date paid. Entered chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Juvenile

- 166. WIDOWS PENSIONS, 1913—. 600 documents in 3 s. f. ds. Original documents of cases pertaining to widows pension, including petitions for allowance, orders of board of supervisors, court orders, and certificates of pension payment, showing usual details common to each document. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 167. COMBINED JUVENILE DOCKET AND RECORD OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 1913-. 1 vol. (1).

  Record of widow's pension applications, showing notice of attorney, name of widow, names and ages of children, court orders, amount allowed for support, and record of payments. Entered alph. by name of child. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 168. JUVENILE COURT RECORD, 1905—. 1 vol. (1). Record of cases in juvenile court, showing name of complainant, name of juvenile, nature of offense, summons, date of hearing, notice to parents, guardians or relatives, court orders, warrant number, and disposition of case. Entered chron. by date of filing. Indexed by name of juvenile under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 13 x 12 x 3½. Cl. vlt., lst fl.



# Institutions (See also entries 58, 59, 209, 210)

- 169. UNIVERSITY ECSPITAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 1916--. 7 s. f. ds. (dated).
- tocuments of cases in University and Psychopathic Hospitals at Iowa City, showing name and address of patient, names of parents or guardian, date of filing, notice to and report of county attorney, report of physician, report of commission, date of commitment, and date released. Filed chron. by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 170. INEBRIATE RECORD, 1903-23. 1 vol. 1924-- in Record of Insane, entry 209.

Record of inebriate cases, showing name of inebriate, nature of complaint, date of filing, warrant of arrest, date of return, warrant for commitment, order of parole, and terms. Entered chron. by date of commitment. Indexed alph. by name of inebriate. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 4. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

171. INEBRIATE RECORDS, 1903—. 1 s. f. d.
Original documents of inebriacy cases, showing case number, date of filing, name of complainant, date and nature of complaint, warrant of commitment, date of return, and date of discharge or death. Filed chron.
by date of filing. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl.
vlt., 1st fl.

#### Naturalization

- 172. DECLARATION OF INTENTION, 1873-1906. 315 documents in 2 s. f. ds.
  Original documents in naturalization cases, showing name of alien declaring intention to become citizen of United States, nativity, length of residence in this country, oath of allegiance, names of witnesses, term of court, and date of filing. Entered chron. by term of court. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 10 x 2. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 173. NATURALIZATION RECORDS, 1873—. 9 vols. (8 vols., Mar. 24, 1873—Oct. 7, 1929, 1-8; one vol. Oct. 7, 1929—, not 1bld). Title varies: U. S. Dept. of Labor Bureau of Naturalization, Oct. 7, 1929—. 1869-73 in Circuit Court Record, entry 179. Record of petitions for naturalization, showing term of court, date, name of presiding judge, name and address of alien, oath of allegiance, names of witnesses, record of final papers, and date certificate issued. Entered chron. by term of court. Indexed alph. by name of alien. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 to 400 pp. 14 x 10 x 1½ to 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

Clerk of District Court - Juries; County Court;
Circuit Court

#### Juries

174. COMPLETE JURY LISTS, 1902—. 2 vols. (1, 2).
List of persons drawn on grand and petit juries, and talesmen, showing name and address, precinct, and term of court. Entered chron. by court term. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 3.
Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### County Court

175. (COUNTY COURT JUDICIAL RECORDS), 1851-68 in Minute Books, entry 1.

Judicial records, with exception of probate records, of county court, showing date and time of action, case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and verdict rendered.

#### Circuit Court

- 176. GENERAL INDEX TO CIRCUIT COURT, 1869-87. 4 vols. (1-4). Index to Appearance Docket, entry 177; Judgment Docket of Circuit Court, entry 178; Circuit Court Record, entry 179; Fee Book Circuit Court, entry 180, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, and record reference. Entered alph. by name of plaintiff and in reverse by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 177. APPEARANCE DOCKET (Circuit Court), 1869-87. 5 vols. (1-5). Docket of cases in circuit court, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of case, papers filed, date of filing, proceedings, and record reference to judgment docket. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff and in reverse by name of defendant; also separate indexes, entries 143, 176. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 178. JUDGMENT DOCKET OF CIRCUIT COURT, 1869-87. 4 vols. (1-4). Record of judgments entered in circuit court, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, date and amount of judgment, costs, date execution issued, date of return, and record reference to fee book. Entered chron. by date of entry. For index, see entry 176. Hdw. on ptd. form. 430 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 179. CIRCUIT COURT RECORD, 1869-87. 5 vols. (1-5).

  Record of cases in circuit court, showing case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, date, nature of case, papers filed, date of filing, proceedings, and disposition of case. Also contains Naturalization Records, 1869-73, entry 173. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of plaintiff; also separate indexes, 143, 176. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 180. FEE BOOK CIRCUIT COURT, 1369-87. 6 vols. (1-6).
  Record of fees in circuit court, including fees for clerk, sheriff, and

Clerk of District Court - Bonds; Notary Public Commissions; (181-185)
Official Register; Liquor Permits

witnesses, showing case number, names of plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses, amount and purpose of fees. Also contains Fee Book Probate Judge, 1863-72, 1884-87, entry 165. Entered chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

Bonds (See also entries 60, 121, 159-163, 186, 264)

#### Official (See also entry 61)

181. OFFICIAL BONDS, 1867—. 2,800 bonds in 4 s. f. ds. (dated). Original bonds filed by justices of peace, showing date and amount of bond, names of principal and sureties, obligation and date of filing. Filed chron. by date of bond. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Public Contractors Bonds

182. PUBLIC CONTRACTS, BONDS, 1906—. 196 bonds in 2 s. f. ds. Bonds filed by contractors for county construction or improvement, showing name of contractor, date and nature of contract, amount of bond, date of filing, and names of sureties. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

### Notary Public Commissions

183. COMMISSIONS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC, 1873--. 5 s. f. ds.
Original copies of notary commissions filed with clerk of district court, showing date of commission, name of notary, date of filing, signatures of authorized State officials, and date of expiration. Filed chron. by year. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Official Register

184. OFFICIAL REGISTER NOTARIES PUBLIC AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 1906—. 1 vol. (1).

Record of notaries public and justices of the peace, showing name of officer, residence, date of election or appointment, term of office, qualifications, name of notary, tenure of office, and date of filing.

Entered by name of justice or notary under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. under ptd. head. 420 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

# Liquor Permits (See also entries 32, 62, 109-113)

185. CLERGYMENS PERMITS, 1919--. 140 permits in 1 s. f. d. Applications for and permits issued to clergymen for permission to buy,



transport, and use wine for sacramental purposes, showing name and address of permit holder, date of application, amount allowed, date permit issued, and date of expiration. Filed chron. by year. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

186. PHARMACISTS BONDS AND PERMITS, 1888-1922. 1 vol. (1). Record of pharmacists' permits and bonds posted by pharmacists for sale of intoxicating liquors, showing date of permit, name of pharmacist, place of business, nature of permit, date of expiration, date and amount of bond, and names of sureties. Entered chron. by date of permit. Indexed alph. by name of pharmacist. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 25. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

# Professional Registration (See also entry 106)

- 187. REGISTER OF PHYSICIANS AND MIDWIVES, 1880--. 2 vols. (1, 2). Register of physicians and midwives, showing date of registration, name and address of registrant, age, nativity, name of medical college, date of graduation, number of years in practice, and date certificate issued by board of health. Entered chron. by date of registration. Indexed alph. by name of physician or midwife. Hdw. on ptd. form. 150 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 188. DENTAL RECORD, 1915--. 1 vol.
  Register of dentists, showing date of registration, number of certificate, name, address, age, and nativity of registrant, school of practice, date graduated, and experience. Entered chron. by date of registration. Indexed alph. by name of dentist. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 22. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 189. OPTOMETRY RECORDS, 1909--. 1 vol.
  Record of optometrists licenses, showing number of certificate, date issued, date of filing, name of optometrist, and date and cause in case of revocation. Entered chron. by date of registration. Indexed alph. by name of optometrist. Hdw. on ptd. form. 240 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Vital Statistics

#### Births

190. BIRTH CERTIFICATES, 1884-1935. 15,000 certificates in 13 s. f. ds. Discontinued in 1935. Not a required county record after 1921; records now kept by vital statistics department of the State Board of Health.

Certificates of birth, showing date of certificate, name of child, sex, color, date and place of birth, father's name, address, and occupation, mother's maiden name, and name of attending physician. Filed chron. by

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date of certificate. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. 7
s. f. ds., 1884-1922, strm., bsmt. fl.; 6 s. f. ds., 1923-35, cl. vlt.,
lst fl.

- 191. STANDARD CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH, 1911-17. 86 vols. Discontinued in 1917. Not a required county record after 1921; records now kept by vital statistics department of the State Board of Health. Stubs of birth certificates, showing name of child, date of birth, sex, color, father's full name, address, and occupation, mother's maiden name, number of children, and name of attending physician. Entered chron. within twp. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 25 pp. 8 x 6 x ½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 192. REGISTER OF BIRTHS, 1830-1935. 5 vols. (1-5). Discontinued in 1935. Not a required record after 1921; records now kept by vital statistics department of State Board of Health.

  Record of births, showing certificate number, name of child, sex, color, names of parents, age and place of birth of both, maiden name of mother, number of previous children, occupation of father, and medical attendant. Entered alph. by name of child. For index, see entry 193. Hdw. on ptd. form. 630 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 193. INDEX TO REGISTER OF BIRTHS, 1880-1935. 1 vol. (1). Index to Register of Births, entry 192, showing names of child and parents, and record reference. Entered alph. by last name of child. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Deaths

194. DEATH CERTIFICATES, 1880-1935. 11 s. f. ds. (dated).
Discontinued. Not a required county record after 1921; records now kept by vital statistics department of State Board of Health.

Death certificates, showing name of deceased, sex, age, and color, date, place, and cause of death, date of birth, and names of parents, physician, and undertaker. Filed chron. by date returned. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 8 x 12 to 10 x 5 x 14. 6 s. f. ds., 1880-1921, strm., bsmt. fl.; 5 s. f. ds., 1922--, cl. vlt., lst fl.

195. INDEX TO REGISTER OF DEATHS AND STILL BIRTHS, 1880-1935. 2 vols.

Index to Register of Deaths and Still Births, entry 196; Record of Deaths, entry 197, showing name of deceased, date of birth and death, and record reference. Entered by name of deceased under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 pp. 18 x 13 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

196. REGISTER OF DEATHS AND STILL BIRTHS, 1880-1935. 2 vols. (1, 2). Discontinued. Not a required county record after 1921; records now kept by vital statistics department of State Board of Health.

Record of deaths and still births, showing date and place of birth and death, sex, color, and age, names of both parents, mother's maiden name,



age, address and occupation of father, and names of attending physician and undertaker. Entered chron. by date returned. For index, see entry 195. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

197. RECORD OF DEATHS, 1922-35. 1 vol. (2). Discontinued. Not a required county record after 1921; records now kept by vital statistics department of State Board of Health.

rd of deaths, showing name, age, birthplace, and nationality of deaths.

Record of deaths, showing name, age, birthplace, and nationality of deceased, marital status, date, place, and cause of death, name and birthplace of parents, and names of attending physician and undertaker. Entered alph. by name of deceased. For index, see entry 195. Hdw. under ptd. head. 520 pp. 18 x 12 x 3½. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Marriages

- 198. REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, 1880--. 6 vols. (1-6).
  Register of marriages, showing license number, date, name, age, and color of bride and groom, names of parents, names of witnesses, name of person officiating, and date of return. Entered by name of groom under alph. marginal tabs. For index, see entry 199. Hdw. on ptd. form. 400 pp. 18 x 15 x 3. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 199. INDEX TO MARRIAGE REGISTER, 1880--. 3 vols. (1-3).

  Index To Register of Marriages, entry 198, showing license number, names of bride and groom, and record reference. Entered by name of groom under alph. marginal tabs. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 17 x 14 x 1½. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 200. AFFIDAVIT FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1898--. 1,200 affidavits in 2 s. f. ds. No prior records found.

  Affidavits filed for marriage licenses, showing license number, date, names of bride and groom, names of witnesses, and date sworm to before clerk. Filed num. by license no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 10 x 8 x 12. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 201. MARRIAGE RECORDS, 1868--. 13 vols. (1-13). 1855-68 in Probate Records, entry 154.

  Record of marriage licenses issued, showing license number, date, names and addresses of bride and groom, age, color, nationality, and place of birth of each, names of parents, and name of person performing ceremony. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by names of bride and groom. Hdw. on ptd. form. 630 pp. 16 x 12 x 42. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 202. REGISTER FOR APPLICATION OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, 1931-33. 1 vol. (1). Discontinued by repeal of law.

  Record of applications for marriage licenses when 5-day notice law was in effect, showing date of application, names and addresses of applicants, and date to return for issuance of license. Entered by name of groom under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 pp. 20 x 16 x 2. Cl. vlt., lst fl.



- 203. APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE, 1931-33. 400 applications in 2 bdls. Discontinued by repeal of law.

  Applications for marriage licenses when 5-day notice was in effect, showing date of application, names, addresses, and ages of bride and groom, and date to return for issuance of license. Arr. chron. by date of issue.

  No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 8 x 5 x 10. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 204. CONSENT TO MARRIAGE OF MINOR, 1906--. 250 documents in 2 s. f. ds. No prior records found.
  Written consents to marriage of minors, showing license number, names and addresses of parents or guardian, name of minor, and date filed and sworn to. Filed num. by license no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 10 x 8 x 12. Cl. vlt., lst fl.
- 205. MARRIAGE RETURNS, 1878--. 4,100 returns in 21 s. f. ds.
  Marriage returns filed with clerk by person performing ceremony, showing license number, date, names of bride and groom, age, color, names of parents and witnesses, date and place of marriage, and by whom solemnized. Filed chron. by date returned. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 8 x 12. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Divorces

206. RECORD OF DIVORCES, 1907--. 2 vols. (1, 2). No prior records, found.

Record of divorces, showing full name, address, color, age, and nationality of both husband and wife, date of marriage, number of prior marriages, cause and date of divorce, to whom granted, number of children affected.

of both husband and wife, date of marriage, number of prior marriages, cause and date of divorce, to whom granted, number of children affected, and amount of alimony. Entered by name of husband under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. Cl. vlt., lst fl.

#### Cash Record

- 207. CLERKS CASH JOURNAL, 1870--. 3 vols. (1-3).
  Record of clerk's receipts and disbursements, showing date, amount of fees, total receipts, from whom received, purpose, amount disbursed, date, and to whom paid. Entered chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 240 pp. 18 x 12 x 2. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.
- 208. STUBS AND CANCELED CHECKS, 1923--. 8 c. f. bs.
  Stubs of and canceled checks issued by clerk in disbursement of funds, showing number, date, amount, to whom paid, purpose and balance. Filed chron. by month. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 12 x 27. Cl. vlt., lst fl.



#### V. COMMISSION OF INSANITY

The commission of insanity was established in 1370. (1) It consists of a lawyer and a physician appointed by the District Court for a 2-year term and the clerk of such court. (2) At first the appointive members were named by the Circuit Court, which had probate jurisdiction at the time, and the clerk served on the commission by virtue of his position as clerk of the Circuit Court; (3) but in 1887 the functions of the Circuit Court were transferred to the District Court (4) which has been charged since then with the responsibility of appointing two of the members of the insanity commission.

The function of the insanity commission is the hearing and determination of applications for admission to the State hospitals for the insane or the safe keeping otherwise of insane persons. (5)

The first provision relating to insane persons in the "Iowa Country" was made by Michigan Territory under which the probate court, on application, was authorized to appoint three discreet persons to determine whether a person alleged to be an idiot, lunatic, or distracted person was capable of taking care of himself. If they found that he was not competent, the court was authorized to assign some suitable person to act as guardian to take care of such person and his estate. (6) In case the insane person had no property or relatives responsible for his care and support he might be received and cared for in the "County House of Reformation" on warrant issued by two justices of the peace or two of the township overseers of the poor. (7) No change was made in these provisions during Wisconsin Territorial days; but in 1839 the Iowa Territorial Legislative Assembly authorized the District Court, on receipt of "satisfactory information," to direct the sheriff to summon "twelve intelligent disinterested men" to inquire into the sanity of the person thought to be insane. If the commission reported him insane and not able to care for himself, then the court appointed three suitable persons to act as guardians of such person and his property. (8) If the insane person had no property he was entitled "to all the benefits of the laws of the territory for the relief of paupers." (9) From 1851 to 1868, the county court in the exercise of its probate functions had exclusive jurisdiction of insanity cases. (10) In 1868 the Circuit Court was directed in each case to

<sup>1. 13</sup> G. A., 1870, ch. 109, sec. 15.

<sup>2. &</sup>lt;u>Ibid.</u>, C. I. 1939, secs. 3533-3536.

<sup>3. 13</sup> G. A., 1870, ch. 109, sec. 15; 12 G. A., 1868, ch. 86, sec. 10.

<sup>4. 21</sup> G. A., 1886, ch. 134, secs. 1, 2, 8, 9.

 <sup>13</sup> G. A., 1870, ch. 109, sec. 18; C. I. 1939, sec. 3540.
 M. T. L., 1834, vol. II, p. 482, sec. 2.

<sup>7.</sup> Ibid., p. 683, sec. II.

<sup>8. &</sup>lt;u>I. T. L.</u>, 1838-39, reprint of 1900, p. 292, sec. 2. 9. Ibid., p. 293, sec. 5

<sup>9. &</sup>lt;u>Ibid.</u>, p. 293, sec. 5 10. <u>C. I.</u> 1851, secs. 857-872; Rev. of 1860, secs. 1430-1490.

appoint two justices of the peace or township trustees and a physician to investigate and report as to charges of insanity against any person. (11) But this plan was discontinued for the present one two years later.

Now the clerk of the District Court serves as clerk of the commission and the records are kept in the clerk's office. (12)

209. RECORD OF INSANE, 1872--. 4 vols. (1-4). Record of insane cases, showing date, name of defendant, name of complainant, nature of complaint, warrant of arrest, physician's commission and return, date of commitment, warrant of admission, return of sheriff, and date of parole, discharge, or death. Also contains Inebriate Record, 1924--, entry 170. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of person investigated. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 to 620 pp. 18 x 12 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . C1. vlt., 1st fl.

For auditor's record of insane, see entries 58, 59; for clerk's

records, see entries 169-171.

210. RECORDS OF THE INSANE, 1880--. 9 s. f. ds. Original documents of insanity cases, showing date of complaint, name of complainant, order for arrest, physician's commission and return, warrant for admission, receipt of patient, and order for discharge. Filed chron. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 14. Cl. vlt., 1st fl.

#### VI. SHERIFF

The office of sheriff is the oldest of all county offices. In Saxon England during the last half of the tenth century, when a county was called a scir or shire and the sheriff a shire-reeve, he was then, as now, "the guardian of the peace, with summary powers of action against offenders and

<sup>11. 12</sup> G. A., 1868, ch. 179, sec. 3. 12. C. I. 1939, secs. 3536, 3538.

suspects". (1) Today he is the chief peace officer of the county, (2) the keeper of the jail, (3) and the executive officer, for his county, of the District Court. (4) He is elected for a 2-year term by popular vote. (5) In case of a vacancy, it is filled by the board of supervisors. (6)

#### Law Enforcement

#### Identification Records

- 211. BRANDS FOR IDENTIFICATION, 1892--. 600 cards in 1 s. f. d. Card record of brands used in locating and identifying missing or stolen poultry and livestock, showing date registered, register number, drawing of brand, and name and address of owner. Filed alph. by name of owner of brand. No index. Hdw. and hand drawn on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 15. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.
- 212. FINGERPRINTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1925—. 1,500 cards in 1 s. f. d.

  Card record of fingerprints of arrested persons, showing name, age, weight, birthplace, scars and marks, photograph, signature, and criminal history of prisoner. Filed alph. by name of prisoner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 9 x 10. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

#### Stolen Property

- 213. RECORD OF STOLEN PROPERTY, 1916--. 1 vol. No prior records found.

  Record of stolen property including poultry, livestock, and machinery, showing complete description of property, name and address of owner, and date reported. Entered by topic under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.
- 214. STOLEN CARS, 1930--. 900 cards in 1 s. f. d. No prior records found.

  Notices received by sheriff from Iowa and surrounding states of the theft of motor vehicles, showing kind of vehicle, license and motor number, and complete description of vehicle. Filed alph. by make of car. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 15. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

<sup>1.</sup> William A. Morris, "The Office of Sheriff in the Anglo-Saxon Period", English Historical Review, XXXI, 20-25, London, New York, Longmann Greer and Co., 1916.

C. I. 1939, secs. 5182, 13405, par. 1, 13405.1.
 C. I. 1939, sec. 5191, par. 11 and ch. 259.1.

<sup>4.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 5183.

<sup>5.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 520.

<sup>6.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 1152.

#### Accidents

215. IDENTIFICATION RECORDS (Photographic Record of Accidents), 1918--. 1 clip board.

Photographs of wrecked cars and material objects pertaining to accidents, mounted on paper with typed slips pasted below each photograph, showing date, and detailed history of each particular case. No obvious arr. No index. Photographs (mounted). Typed on plain paper. 40 pp. 20 x 30. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

#### Care of Prisoners

- 216. JAIL CALENDAR, 1887--. 2 vols. (one vol., 1887-1915, not lbld.; l vol., 1916--, l).

  Record of persons arrested and booked in county jail, showing name, address, and personal description of prisoner, date and cause of commitment, by whom committed, and date of discharge. Entered by name of prisoner under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 to 500 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½ to 18 x 15 x 3½. l vol., 1887-1915, aud. vlt., bsmt. fl.; l vol., 1916--, sher. off., bsmt. fl.
- 217. MITTIMUS, 1933--. 200 writs in 1 s. f. d. No prior records found.

  Writs of mittimus issued by the various courts authorizing sheriff to commit persons to jail, showing date and nature of writ, offense charged, length of sentence, and date of commitment. Filed alph. by name of person sentenced. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 15. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

#### Service of Process

- 218. SHERIFFS COMBINED DOCKET, 1894-1906. 3 vols. (one vol., 1894-1906, not 1bld.; 2 vols., 1907--, 1, 2). No prior records found. Title varies: Sheriffs Docket, 1894--.

  Docket of processes served, showing date of notice, case number, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of process, date served, date of return, name of court, amount of fees, to whom due, mileage, and costs. Also contains: Sheriff's Cash Book, 1894-1928, entry 225. Entered chron. by date of notice. Indexed alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. form. 320 pp. 13 x 12 x 2. 1 vol., 1894-1906, sher. vlt., bsmt. fl.; 2 vols., 1907--, sher. off., bsmt. fl.
- 219. SEARCH WARRANT, 1933—. 311 warrants in 1 s. f. d. Original warrants issued to officers by justices of peace for the search of premises for illicit liquor and stolen goods, showing date of warrant, date served, by whom, and name of person on whom served. Filed alph. by name of person on whom served. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 15. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

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220. WARRANTS OF ARREST, 1933—. 5 s. f. ds. (dated). Warrants of arrest issued by justices of peace and served by sheriff, showing date and nature of warrant, name of person on whom served, date of service and return. Filed alph. by name of person on whom served. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 15. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

### Drivers Licenses

221. DRIVERS LICENSE, 1932-. 18 s. f. ds. (1bld. by contained letters of alph.)

Card record of applications for drivers licenses with copies of original license attached, showing date of application, name, address, age, sex, description, and driving experience of applicant, and license numbers. Filed alph. by name of applicant. No index. Hdw. and photostat. 7 x 5½ x 17. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

### General Business Records

- 222. CHECKS (Notices), 1930--. 1 s. f. d.

  Checks issued by persons with insufficient funds to cover payment turned over to sheriff for collection and duplicates of notices of penalty unless paid, sent by sheriff to party issuing check, showing date, amount and nature of check, by whom issued, and date of sheriff's notice. Filed alph. by name of person issuing check. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 15. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.
- 223. SHERIFFS RECEIPT, 1933—. 550 receipts in 2 s. f. ds. (1, 2).

  No prior records found.

  Duplicates of receipts issued for payment made to sheriff for serving of process, showing date, name of payer, names of plaintiff and defendant, kind of service, mileage charge, and total amount paid. Filed alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 5 x 15. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.
- 224. SHERIFFS DAY BOOK, 1894-98, 1906--. 4 vols. (one vol., 1894-98, dated; 3 vols., 1906--, 1-3). No other records found.

  Daily record of fees received for serving of process in civil and criminal cases, coroner's inquests, and sheriff's deeds, showing names of plaintiff, defendant, and attorneys, nature of process, date received, date served, by whom, amount of fees, and remarks. Entered chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 260 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½. 1 vol., 1894-98, sher. vlt., bsmt. fl.; 3 vols., 1906--, sher. off., bsmt. fl.
- 225. SHERIFFS CASH BOOK, 1929--. 2 vols. 1894-1928 in Sheriff's Combined Docket, entry 218.

  Record of receipts and disbursements, showing date, from whom received, amount of fees, purpose, date and amount of disbursements, and to whom paid. Entered chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 12 x 3. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

### Maps

226. SERVICE MAP, PRIMARY ROAD SYSTEM, not dated. 1 map.
Blueprint of primary road system for use of sheriff and patrolmen in locating calls in rural districts, showing name, number, type of construction, and condition of each road. Iowa Highway Commission, draftsmen. Ames, Iowa. Blueprint. Mounted. 1": 10 miles. 24 x 36. Sher. off., bsmt. fl.

### VII. CORONER

The coroner is elected for a 2-year term. (1) His main duty is to conduct inquests to ascertain the cause of death as required (2) by law, and, in the absence or disqualification of the sheriff his duties are performed by the coroner. (3)

The coroner's office, like the sheriff's originated in England during the last half of the twelfth century. (4) The office of coroner was first authorized for the "Iowa Country" by statutes enacted by the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory (5) which became effective in 1834 when the jurisdiction of that Territory was extended over it (6) and it has been an established county office ever since. (7)

227. CORONERS DOCKET, 1869-1909, 1913--. 6 vols. (one vol., 1869-97, not lbld., 1 vol., 1898-1909, 1; 4 vols., 1913--, 3-6). No other records found.

Record of coroner's investigations, showing name, age, and personal description of deceased, date, cause, and place of death, date and place of inquest, names of witnesses, verdict, disposition of body, and amount of fees and expenses. Entered chron. by date of investigation. Indexed alph. by name of deceased. Hdw. on ptd. form. 420 to 476 pp. 18 x 12 x 2½ to 3.

<sup>1.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 520.

<sup>2.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 3447, 3516, 5200, 5201.

<sup>3.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 5198, 5199.

<sup>4.</sup> Charles Gross, "The Early History and Influence of the office of Coroner," Political Science Quarterly, VII, 656-672, Ginn & Co. New York, London, etc. 1892.

<sup>5. &</sup>lt;u>M. T. L.</u>, I, 70-75, 220, 221, 671-677, II, 279-281, 565-568, 608, 609, III, 1008, 1012.

<sup>6. 4</sup> Stat., 701.

<sup>7. 5</sup> Stat., 235, 239; <u>M. T. L.</u>, 1836-38, pp. 138-140, 381; <u>I. T. L.</u>, 1838-39, reprint of 1900, p. 84; <u>I. T. L.</u>, 1839-40, reprint of 1900, pp. 13-16; C. I. 1851, sec. 186; C. I. 1939, secs. 5198-5218.



1 vol., 1869-97, strm., bsmt. fl.; 1 vol., 1898-1909, sher. vlt., bsmt. fl.; 2 vols., 1913-25, cl. vlt., bsmt. fl.; 2 vols., 1925--, off. of Dr. Smith, Manning, Iowa.

For board of supervisors record of coroner's reports, see entry 21;

for clerk's record, see entry 119.

# VIII. COUNTY ATTORNEY

The county attorney is the law enforcing officer of the county, he is the legal adviser of all county officers (1) as well as school boards and township officers. (2) He may represent this county in all its litigation (3) and the state within his county. (4)

The office of district attorney was established in Michigan Territory a year before the "Iowa Country" became a part thereof. He was appointed by the governor for a 3-year term (5) and the office was continued through Wisconsin and Iowa Territorial days although the title was changed to district prosecutor under Iowa Territory. (6) The first Iowa Constitution changed the name of this officer to prosecuting attorney (7) and the Constitution of 1857 substituted a District Attorney to be elected from each judicial district for a 4-year term. (8) Finally, in 1884, the present office of county attorney with a 2-year term was established by a constitutional amendment. (9)

228. COUNTY MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1924--. 1,000 documents in 2 s. f. ds.

Documents filed in various State cases, showing case number, name of defendant, nature of case, and date of filing. Filed alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 12 x 16. Co. atty. off., Carroll County State Bank Building, 2nd fl.

C. I. 1939, sec. 5180, par. 1, 2, 6.

C. I. 1939, sec. 5180, par. 7.

<sup>3.</sup> C. I. 1939, sec. 5130, par. 2.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid.

M. T. L., III, 1095.

<sup>5</sup> Stat., 10-16, 235-241; W. T. L., 1836, No. 39; Ibid., 1837-38, 6. No. 67, sec. 42; I. T. L., 1838-39, reprint of 1900, p. 188. 7.

Const. 1846, Art. VI, sec. 5. Const. 1857, Art. V, sec. 13. 8.

<sup>9.</sup> Amendment 4, of 1834.



229. COUNTY COMPLETED CASES, 1927--. 1,200 documents in 2 s. f. ds. Papers of cases completed by county attorney, showing case number, nature of case, date of filing, name of defendant, and disposition of case. Filed alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 10 x 16. Co. atty. off., Carroll County State Bank Building, 2nd fl.

230. COUNTY CASES PENDING, 1936-. 500 cases in 1 s. f. d. Cases to be tried by county attorney at pending term of court, including insane claims, mortgage foreclosure, and liquor cases, showing case number, nature of action, date of filing, and name of defendant. Filed alph. by name of defendant. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 10 x 16. Co. atty. off., Carroll County State Bank Building, 2nd fl.

For criminal cases, see entry 115; for civil cases, see entry 120;

for probate case files, see entry 151.

#### IX. ASSESSOR

Under the present Iowa law the assessor functions as a city, town, or township officer not as a county officer. (1)

At first, however, under the statutes of Michigan (2), Wisconsin (3), and Iowa (4) Territories the assessor was a county officer.

In 1843 the assessor became a township officer. (5) In 1845, the Iowa Territorial Legislature made the assessor a county officer, (6) but in 1847 the assessor's duties were delegated to the county sheriff (7) who acted until the county assessor was reestablished in 1857. (8) However the next General Assembly again abolished the county assessor, (9) and his duties since then, have been performed by assessors empowered to act only within their townships, cities or towns. (10)

The assessor's office has never been one of record. The assessment rolls and other records are returnable to the auditor. (11)

<sup>1.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 525, 5594, 5632, 6528, 6651, 6702.

<sup>2.</sup> M. T. L., 1820, I, 622.

W. T. L., 1836, Act, no. 68, sec. 3. 3.

I. T. L., 1838-39, reprint of 1900, pp. 428, 429. 4.

R. S., 1843, ch. 132, sec. 3. 5. 6. I. T. L., 1845, ch. 5, sec. 1.

<sup>7.</sup> 1 G. A., 1846-47, ch. 100, sec. 1. 8.

<sup>6</sup> G. A., 1856-57, ch. 146, sec. 2. 9. 7 G. A., 1858, ch. 152, sec. 17.

C. I. 1939, secs. 525, 5632, 6523, 6651, 6702.C. I. 1939, secs. 7118, 7123. 10.

<sup>11.</sup> 

#### X. TREASURER

The county treasurer is the finance officer of the county. He receives all money payable to the county (1) and collects certain license fees as well as taxes levied by the State and other taxing bodies upon real estate, personal property, moneys, and credits. (2) The treasurer also disburses the funds received as directed by the proper authority in the manner prescribed by law. (3)

The treasurer's office was established in Iowa with its first organized county government, under the territory of Michigan, in 1834. (4)

From 1847 to 1864 the county recorder was also ex officio treasurer (5) but in the latter year the office of treasurer was reestablished upon its present basis with an elective 2-year term. (6)

Tax Collections (See also Assessment entries 42-49)

### Tax Lists

# Real and Personal

231. TAX LISTS, 1856--. 2,392 vols. (dated).

Record of the assessment for taxation of all property of the towns and townships, showing tax year, name of property owner, description, location, and value of real and personal property, poll tax, amount delinquent, exemption, and credits. Entered alph. by name of property owner within town or twp. No index. 1856-1929, hdw. on plain paper and ptd. form; 1929--, typed on ptd. form. 90 to 350 pp. 12 x 8 x 1 to 18 x 12 x 3. 862 vols., 1856-90, strm., bsmt. fl.; 1,530 vols., 1890--, treas. vlt., lst fl.

# Delinquent (See also entries 54-56)

232. DELINQUENT TAX LIST (Real Estate), 1860--. 12 vols. (1-12). List of delinquent real estate taxes, showing tax year, name and address of property owner, legal description of property, amount of tax, penalty,

<sup>1.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 5166, 6227.

C. I. 1939, secs. 7145, 7147.
 C. I. 1939, secs. 4396, 5156, 5167.

<sup>4.</sup> M. T. L., 1834, II, 278-281; III, 1326.

<sup>5. 1</sup> G. A., 1846-47, ch. 100, sec. 24; 10 G. A., 1864, ch. 129, secs. 1-3. 6. Ibid.



costs, and date of payments. Entered by name of property owner under alph. marginal tabs. For index, see entry 233. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 326 pp. 18 x 15 x 3. Aud. vlt., 1st fl.

- 233. DELINQUENT TAX INDEX, 1860--. 3 vols. (1-3). Index to Delinquent Tax List (Real Estate), entry 232, showing tax year, name of delinquent property owner, legal description of property, amount due, and record reference. Entered alph. by name of property owner. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 226 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. Aud. vlt.. 1st fl.
- 234. DELINQUENT PERSONAL TAX LIST, 1860--. 50 vols.

  Record of delinquent personal taxes, including poll, and road taxes, showing tax year, name and address of property owner, description and value of property assessed, nature of tax, amount delinquent, interest, total, date and amount of payments, and receipt number. Also contains: Delinquent Dog Tax List, 1903-1919, entry 235; Delinquent Road Poll Tax, 1903-1917, 1935--, entry 236. Entered alph. by name of property owner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 400 to 450 pp. 9 x 7 x 2 to 3. 20 vols., 1860-1916, strm., bsmt. fl.; 30 vols., 1917--, treas. vlt., 1st fl.
- 235. DELINQUENT DOG TAX LIST, 1920--. 17 vols. (dated). 1903-1919 in Delinquent Personal Tax List, entry 234.

  List of delinquent dog taxes, showing name of owner, complete description of dog, year delinquent, amount of tax, interest, penalty, and total. Entered by name of owner within twp. with alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 100 pp. 15 x 12 x 1. Treas. vlt., 1st fl. For receipts, see entry 62.
- 236. DELINQUENT ROAD POLL TAX, 1918-34. 16 vols. 1903-1917, 1935-- in Delinquent Personal Tax List, entry 234.

  List of delinquent road poll tax, showing name and address of taxpayer, year and amount due, amount paid, and receipt number. Entered by name of taxpayer within twp. with alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 100 pp. 15 x 12 x 1. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

Old Age Assistance Tax (See also entries 247-249).

- 237. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE TAX LIST, 1934-36. 87 vols. (1bld. by town and twp.). Discontinued by repeal of law.

  List of persons liable for old age assistance tax, showing name, address, and personal description of taxpayer, date and place of birth, parent's names, employer's name, date and amount of payments, and receipt number. Entered by name of taxpayer under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 150 to 200 pp. 15 x 12 x 1½ to 2. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.
- 238. ASSESSORS LIST OF ADDITIONS AND REMOVALS OF THOSE SUBJECT TO OLD AGE ASSISTANCE TAX, 1936. 29 vols. (1bld. by name of town and twp.). Discontinued by repeal of law.

  Assessor's list of persons liable for old age assistance tax, showing name and address, personal description, date and place of birth, father's name, mother's maiden name, and name of employer. Entered by name of

taxpayer under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 15 x 12 x 2. Treas. vlt., lst fl. For auditor's list, see entry 49.

239. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE PENSION (Tax), 1934-37. 1,400 cards in 7 s. f. ds. Discontinued by repeal of law.

Card record of old age assistance tax assessments, showing receipt number, name and address of taxpayer, year paid, amount, and date of payment.

Filed alph. by name of taxpayer. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 8 x 6 x 30.

Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

### Adjustments

240. TAX LIST ADJUSTMENT CERTIFICATES, 1936--. 1 vol., 1 s. f. d. Orders issued by auditor to treasurer with authorization of board of supervisors for adjustment of taxes, showing name of town or township, name of taxpayer, legal description of property affected, and reason for adjustment. Entered by name of town or twp. under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. Vol., 100 pp. 12 x 10 x 12; s. f. d., 8 x 6 x 30. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

### Tax Receipts

- 241. TAX RECEIPTS (Real Estate), 1858--. 2,400 vols. Stubs of receipts issued for payment of taxes on real property, showing name of taxpayer, legal description of property, date and amount of payment, and receipt number. Entered num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 200 pp. 14 x 10 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Treas. vlt., lst fl.
- 242. TAX RECEIPTS, 1903--. 1,378 vols. (1bld. by name of town or twp.).

  Duplicates of receipts issued for payment of taxes, showing receipt number, name of taxpayer, legal description of property, kind of tax, amount and date of payment, and receipt no. Arr. num. by receipt no. within town or twp. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 150 pp. 20 x 14 x 2. 418 vols., 1903-22, strm., bsmt. fl.; 960 vols., 1923--, treas. vlt., lst fl.
- 243. DRAINAGE RECEIPTS, 1906--. 6 vols.

  Duplicate receipts issued for payment of drainage assessments, showing receipt number, name, and address of taxpayer, legal description of property, tax year, amount, penalty, interest, total, and date of payment. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 68 pp. 18 x 15 x 1. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

For board of supervisor's records, see entries 8-10; for engineer's record, see entry 304.

244. SEWER TAX RECEIPTS, 1906--. 39 vols. (1bld. by name of town and dated).

Duplicate receipts issued for payment of sewer tax, showing receipt number, name and address of taxpayer, legal description of property, amount,

interest, total, and date of payment. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 pp. 14 x 10 x 3. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

- 245. PAVING TAX RECEIPTS, 1913—. 41 vols. (lbld. by name of town). Duplicates of receipts issued for payment of paving taxes, showing receipt number, name of taxpayer, legal description of property, amount, interest, total, date paid, and receipt number. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 150 pp. 18 x 12 x 1½. 26 vols., 1913-26, strm., bsmt. fl.; 15 vols., 1927—, treas. vlt., 1st fl.
- 246. POLL TAX RECEIPTS, 1916--. 344 vols. (lbld. by name of twp.). Stubs of receipts issued in payment of poll tax, showing receipt number, township, name and address of taxpayer, tax year, amount, and date of payment. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 72 pp. 8 x 4 x ½. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

For delinquent poll tax list, see entry 236.

247. OLD AGE PENSION RECEIPTS, 1934-37. 2,000 receipts in 1 s. f. d. Discontinued by repeal of law.

Duplicates of receipts issued for payment of old age assistance tax to State Treasurer, showing name, address, and personal description of tax-payer, name of employer, date and amount of payment, and receipt number. Filed num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 5 x 14.

Treas. vlt., lst fl.

For tax list, see entry 237.

- 248. OLD AGE PENSION RECEIPTS, 1934-36. 72 vols. (dated). Discontinued by repeal of law.

  Stubs of receipts issued for payment of old age assistance tax, showing receipt number, name and address of taxpayer, taxing district, amount, date of payment, and receipt number. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 400 pp. 15 x 8 x 2½. Treas. vlt., lst fl.
- 249. DELINQUENT OLD AGE PENSION TAX RECEIPTS, 1934-37. 8 vols.

  Discontinued by repeal of law.

  Duplicates of receipts issued for payment of delinquent old age assistance tax, showing receipt number, name of taxpayer, taxing district, amount, interest, total, year delinquent, and date of payment. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 400 pp. 18 x 15 x 2½.

  Treas. vlt., lst fl.

For tax list records, see entries 237-239.

# Receipt Registers

250. REGISTER OF TAX RECEIPTS, 1859--. 49 vols. (1-38, A-K). Register of tax receipts issued for payment of the various taxes, showing date, receipt number, name and address of taxpayer, legal description of property, kind of tax, amount, interest, penalty, and total. Also contains Treasurers Drain Record, 1888-1910, entry 252. Entered num. by receipt no. No index. 650 pp. 18 x 15 x 4. 11 vols., 1859-90, strm., bsmt. fl.; 38 vols., 1891--, treas. vlt., lst fl.

251. REGISTER OF TAX RECEIPTS (City Special), 1906--. 42 vols. No prior records found.

Register of receipts issued for payment of special assessments for improvements in various incorporated towns, showing name of town, name of property owner, legal description of property, kind of tax, amount, penalty, interest, total, date and amount of payments, and receipt number. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of property owner. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 to 360 pp. 18 x 15 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

252. TREASURERS DRAIN RECORD, 1911—. 2 vols. (1, 2). 1888-1910 in Register of Tax Receipts, entry 250.

Register of receipts issued for payment of drainage assessments, showing project number, name of land owner, legal description of property, amount assessed, interest, total, date and amount of payment, and receipt number. Entered chron. by date of entry. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 484 to 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 3 to 4½. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

For board of supervisors' records, see entries 8-10; for engineer's record, see entry 304.

253. TREASURERS REGISTER OF MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, 1924--. 2 vols. (1, 2).

Register of miscellaneous tax receipts, showing date, receipt number, name of taxpayer, kind of tax, amount, penalty, interest, total, date of payment, and receipt number. Entered num. by receipt no. Indexed alph. by name of taxpayer. Hdw. on ptd. form. 480 pp. 18 x 15 x 2½. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

# Tax Sale (See also entries 54-56, 73)

- 254. TREASURERS REGISTER OF TAX SALE, 1859--. 9 vols. (A-I). Register of real estate sold for delinquent taxes, showing certificate number, name of property owner, legal description of property, years delinquent, amount of tax, interest, to whom sold, date of sale, amount of subsequent taxes paid, date redeemed, by whom, and amount paid. Entered alph. by name of property owner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 pp. 18 x 15 x 3½. Treas. vlt., lst fl.
- 255. DELINQUENT TAX SALE NOTICES, 1858--. 6 vols. (dated). Record of notices published in official newspapers of delinquent taxes and real estate sold at tax sale, showing name of property owner, legal description of property, date of sale, name of purchaser, and amount paid. Entered chron. by date of entry. No index. Printed. 150 pp.  $12 \times 10 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Treas. vlt., 1st fl.
- 256. TAX SALE CERTIFICATES, 1859—. 25 vols. Duplicate certificates issued to purchaser of real estate sold at tax sale, showing date of sale, name of property owner, legal description of property, certificate number, amount, interest, kind of taxes, name of purchaser, and date registered. Entered num. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp.  $16 \times 9 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ . Treas. vlt., 1st fl.



- 257. REVERSAL CHARGE MEMORANDUM, 1936—. 2 vols.

  Duplicate copies of reversal charge certificates, showing date of sale, certificate number, legal description and location of property, and amount charged back to taxing district on account of county being purchaser at tax sale under public bidder law. Arr. num. by certificate no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 250 pp. 15 x 9 x 2. Treas. vlt., lst fl.
- 258. EXPIRATION RECORD, 1875—. 4 vols. (1-4).

  Record of notice of expiration date for redemption of property sold at tax sale, showing legal description of property, date of sale, to whom sold, and copy of published notice. Entered chron. by date of notice. Indexed alph. by name of original property owner. Hdw. on ptd. form. 350 to 480 pp. 18 x 15 x 2 to 3. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

### Tax Distribution

259. SCHOOL ORDERS, 1933—. 7 vols. No prior records found. Duplicates of notices (orders) sent to school districts advising them of money collected and available to the various school funds and when properly signed by school officials become sight drafts on treasurer, showing date, order number, amount, in whose favor drawn, school district number, township, and funds apportioned to. Arr. num. by order no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 12 x 9 x 2. Treas. vlt., lst fl.

For school fund records, see entries 26-28.

- 260. CORPORATION NOTICES AND RECEIPTS, 1920—. 4 vols.

  Duplicates of notices (orders) issued to mayor or treasurer of incorporated towns setting out the amount of money available to corporation funds which when properly signed become sight drafts on the county treasurer, showing date, order number, amount, in whose favor drawn, and funds apportioned to. Arr. num. by order no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 12 x 8 x 2. Treas. vlt., lst fl.
- 261. CORPORATION FUND ORDERS, 1920—. 12 vols.
  Copies of orders issued to towns and municipalities setting out money collected and available corporation funds which become sight drafts when properly signed by mayor or city treasurer, showing order number, date, amount, in whose favor drawn, and name of funds apportioned to. Arr. num. by order no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 100 pp. 16 x 9 x l. Treas. vlt., lst fl.

# Funds and Accounts (See also entries 26-28, 50-53, 318-320)

262. TREASURERS LEDGER, 1866--. 20 vols. (2 vols., 1866-69, A. B; 18 vols., 1870--, 1-18.

Treasurer's ledger account with the various funds, showing itemized re-

ceipts and disbursements, name of fund, and balance at end of each quarter



of years business. Entered chron. by date received or disbursed. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 620 pp. 18 x 12 x 32. 13 vols., strm., bsmt. fl.; 7 vols., treas. vlt., lst fl.

263. BANK FUNDS LEDGER, 1900--. 15 vols. (dated). No prior records found.

Record of funds deposited in the various banks, showing name of bank, kind of fund, date and amount of deposits, and balance. Entered chron. by date of transaction. Indexed alph. by name of bank. Hdw. on ptd. form. 470 pp. 18 x 14 x 2. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

Bonds
(See also entries 60, 61, 121, 159-163, 181, 182, 186)

264. TREASURERS BOND RECORD, 1887--. 7 vols. (1-7). No prior records found.

Register of bonds issued and sold, showing bond number, name and address of purchaser, date of sale, amount sold for, rate of interest, purpose of issue, date due, amount, and to whom paid. Entered num. by bond no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 to 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 2 to 4. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

# Warrants (See also entries 29-31)

265. TREASURERS WARRANT REGISTER, 1887--. 46 vols. (2-47). Register of warrants paid, showing date, amount, and number of warrant, to whom paid, purpose, date of payment, and fund charged. Entered by name of fund under marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 450 pp. 18 x 15 x 3. 17 vols., 1887-1928, strm., bsmt. fl.; 29 vols., 1928--, treas. vlt., 1st fl.

For register of warrants issued, see entries 30, 31.

266. OLD AGE PENSION TAX REFUND WARRANTS AND RECEIPTS, 1937. 1 c. f. b.

Warrants with receipts attached covering refund of 1937 payment of old age assistance tax repealed by legislature in 1936, showing receipt number, name of taxpayer, and date and amount of warrant. Arr. num. by receipt no. No index. 18 x 20 x 16. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

267. UNPAID WARRANT REGISTER, 1886--. 2 vols. No prior records found.

Record of road, bridge, and drainage warrants unpaid for want of funds, showing warrant number, date issued, to whom, date presented, amount, interest, total, date of notice, date paid, and remarks. Also contains Record of Drainage Warrants Indorsed, 1886-1919, entry 268. Entered by kind of warrant under marginal tabs and thereunder chron. by date presented. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 460 pp. 18 x 13 x 2½. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

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268. RECORD OF DRAINAGE WARRANTS INDORSED, 1920--. 1 vol. 1886-1919 in Unpaid Warrant Register, entry 267.

Record of drainage warrants presented for payment but not paid for want of funds; showing drainage district number, warrant number, date indorsed, name and address of original payee, present holder, date of notice to holder, date notice published, amount, interest, total, and date paid. Entered num. by drainage dist. no. No index. 300 pp. 20 x 18 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Treas. vlt., lst fl.

For board of supervisors' records, see entries 8 - 10; engineer's records, entry 304.

#### Cash Record

269. TREASURERS CASH BOOK, 1873--. 7 vols. (1-7). No prior records found.

Record of office receipts and disbursements, showing dates and amounts received and disbursed, deposits, checks, total, office and bank balances, cash inventory, and amount short or long. Entered chron. by date of entry. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 400 pp. 18 x 15 x 3½. Treas. vlt., lst fl.

270. BANK DEPOSIT TICKETS, 1926—. 13 vols.

Duplicate bank deposit slips, showing name of bank, date and amount deposited and withdrawn, number of ticket, and number and amount of check. Arr. num. by ticket no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 500 pp. 12 x 9 x 2½. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

# X-A. MOTOR VEHICLE BUREAU OF THE TREASURERS OFFICE

Motor vehicle licenses were first issued in Iowa, by the Secretary of State in 1904. (1) Fifteen years later the duties incidental to the issuance of licenses and the collection of the tax were imposed upon the treasurer of each county. (2) In the performance of these duties the treasurer acts as an agency of the State Motor Vehicle Department under the Commissioner of Public Safety. (3)

<sup>1. 30</sup> G. A., 1904, ch. 53, sec. 2.

<sup>2. 38</sup> G. A., 1919, ch. 375, sec. 5; C. I. 1939, sec. 50001.04.

<sup>3.</sup> C. I. 1939, secs. 5000.08, 5000.13, 5001.04, 5001.05.

### Registration

- 271. DAILY MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTER, 1920--. 17 vols. (dated).
  Title varies: Register of Motor Vehicle Fees, 1920-32.
  Record of motor vehicles registered and fees received, showing name and address of vehicle owner, license number, kind of car, make, transfers, amount of fee, penalty, and total fees received. Entered num. by license no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 600 pp. 18 x 15 x 3½. Treas. vlt., lst fl.
  - 272. AUTOMOBILE LICENSE, 1926—. 27 s. f. ds. (1bld. by contained letters of alph.). Title varies: Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title, 1926—36.

Card record of motor vehicle registration, showing license number, name and address of owner, make, style, model, weight, factory, and motor number, times registered, previous license number, and amount of fee. Filed alph. by name of owner. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 5 x 6 x 26. Treas. off., lst fl.

# Cancelation of Registration

273. MOTOR VEHICLE FILE, 1919--. 3,600 cards in 18 s. f. ds. Card record of sale, removal, and junking of cars, trucks, and motor-cycles licensed in Carroll County as sent in from outside counties, showing license number, name of owner, and complete description of vehicle. Filed num. by license no. Indexed alph. by name of owner. Hdw. on ptd. form. 5 x 6 x 26. Treas. vlt., 1st fl.

#### Removals

274. REMOVAL CERTIFICATES, 1921--. 3,100 certificates in 4 s. f. ds.

Card record of removal to and from county, showing license number, date of registration and removal, name of owner, old and new address, complete description of car, number of certificate, and date issued. Entered alph. by name of person to whom certificate issued. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 6 x 4 x 12. Treas. vlt., lst fl.

# XI. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

The office of county superintendent of schools was created in 1859. This officer was elected, at first, by popular vote for a 2-year term. (1)

<sup>1.</sup> Laws of State Board of Education, second session, sec. 42.



He was directed to examine and certify to the qualifications of teachers; to make certain reports and recommendations; to serve as the "organ of communication" between the State Board of Education and the township and district school authorities and to decide appeals taken from certain decisions of the different school boards. (2)

In 1913, the county superintendent's term was extended to three years and provision was made for his election by representatives of the different school boards of the county instead of by popular vote. It was also provided that after September 1, 1913, any county superintendent must have had at least five years experience in teaching or superintending, and also hold a life diploma or regular five year certificate. (3) In 1933, the qualifications required of any except those serving at that time, included a superintendent's certificate and at least five years experience in teaching, administrative or supervisory work. (4)

### County Board of Education

275. LIBRARY RECORD, 1927--. 1 vol.
Record of library books, showing title of book, name of author, date of publication, and date received for library use. Entered chron. by date received. Indexed alph. by title of book. Hdw. on ptd. form. 300 pp. 15 x 12 x  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Supt. off., 2nd fl.

### School Districts

# Register of Officers

276. REGISTER OF SCHOOL OFFICERS AND TEACHERS, 1901--. 2 vols. Register of school officers and teachers, showing name and address of each, grade of certificate held by each, salary, length of term, and opening and closing dates. Entered by name of twp. under alph. marginal tabs and thereunder alph. by name of school dist. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 250 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

# Standard Rural Schools

277. RECORD OF STANDARD SCHOOLS, 1920--. 500 cards in 1 s. f. d. Card record of rural schools meeting standards required to obtain State aid, showing name and address of teacher, average attendance, condition

<sup>1.</sup> Laws of State Board of Education, second session, sec. 42.

<sup>2.</sup> Op. cit., secs. 44-52; C. I. 1939, sec. 4106.

<sup>3. 35</sup> G. A., 1913, ch. 107, sec. 1.

<sup>4. 45</sup> G. A., 1933, ch. 51, sec. 15; C. I. 1939, sec. 4097.



of school and grounds, playground and equipment, library equipment, special reports of entertainments and amount of money given by State to aid in improvements. Filed alph. by twp. and thereunder num. by school no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 6 x 12. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

### Reports

- 278. ANNUAL REPORT TO STATE SUPERINTENDENT, 1886-. 50 vols. Copies of county superintendent's report to State Superintendent compiled from reports of teachers and district officers, showing name of each school, name of town, township, or district, enrollment, average attendance of each grade of elementary and high school, total enrollment, and cost per pupil. Entered alph. by name of town, twp., or dist. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 pp. 18 x 18  $x + \frac{1}{4}$ . Supt. off., 2nd fl.
- 279. ANNUAL REPORT OF EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1929--. 672 reports in 1 s. f. d.

  Duplicate copies of annual report compiled from teacher's reports of the various school districts, showing name and address of teacher, salary, number of pupils, average daily attendance, course of study, average cost per pupil, and name of township, town or independent district. Filed alph. by name of twp., town, or independent dist. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 12 x 15. Supt. off., 2nd fl.
- 280. TREASURERS REPORT OF EACH SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1929--. 630 reports in 1 s. f. d.

  School district treasurer's reports of schoolhouse fund, showing receipts and disbursements of schoolhouse and general fund with dates, amounts, and certificate of settlement signed by district officials. Filed alph. by name of twp., town, or dist. and thereunder chron. by date of report. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 12 x 15. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

### Teachers

# Examination and Certification

- 281. RECORD OF TEACHERS, INACTIVE, 1900-1935. 1,500 cards in 3 s. f. ds.

  Card record of teachers, who, through following some other occupation have not renewed their certificates, showing kind of certificate, date of expiration, name and address of teacher, grade in all subjects, name and number of schools taught, institutes attended, date certificates registered, and salary received. Filed alph. by name of teacher. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 6 x 12. Supt. off., 2nd fl.
- 282. RECORD OF TEACHERS, ACTIVE, 1928--. 286 cards in 1 s. f. d. Card record of teachers following other occupations who have kept their certificates up to date by fulfilling requirements of law, showing kind of certificate, date registered, date of expiration, name and number of schools taught, institutes attended, local, district or State meetings

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cooperated with, and salaries. Filed alph. by name of teacher. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form.  $9 \times 6 \times 12$ . Supt. off., 2nd fl.

- 283. PROFESSIONAL AND PREPARATION RECORD, 1930--. 500 cards in 1 s. f. d. No prior records found.

  Card record of teacher's certificates issued by county, showing name and address of teacher, grade in each subject, professional reading report, date of issuance, registration, renewal, and expiration. Filed alph. by name of teacher. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 6 x 12. Supt. off., 2nd fl.
- 284. TEACHERS READING CIRCLE, 1928—. 450 cards in 1 s. f. d. No prior records found.

  Teachers' reports on books read during the year, showing name of teacher, title of book, date read, and grades given. Filed alph. by name of teacher. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 6 x 12. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

### Reports

285. RECORD OF TEACHERS REPORTS, 1906--. 3 s. f. ds. Title varies:
Record of Schools, 1930-36.

Teachers' report cards, showing name or number of school, name of township or town, name and address of teacher, salary, date term opened and closed, number of pupils, record of attendance, and cost per pupil. Filed alph. by name of twp., town, or school. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 6 x 12. 1 s. f. d., 1906-28, strm., bsmt. fl.; 1 s. f. d., 1929--, 1 s. f. d., 1930-36, supt. off., 2nd fl.

# Pupils

# High School Normal Training Record

- 286. HIGH SCHOOL NORMAL TRAINING RECORD, 1911--. 2 vols. Record of high school students taking normal training, showing name of student, date of examination, age of pupil at time, year in high school, branches written, grades in all subjects, average, general fitness, date of graduation and issuance of certificate, and name of town. Entered by town under alph. marginal tabs. and thereunder chron. by date certificate issued. No index. Typed on ptd. form. 250 pp. 16 x 12 x 2½. Supt. off., 2nd fl.
- 287. NORMAL TRAINING EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, 1936--. 192 papers in 1 s. f. d.

  Normal training examination papers, showing date of examination and list of questions asked. Filed chron. by date of examination. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 9 x 6 x 12. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

# Eighth Grade Graduates Record

288. EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES GRADES, 1911--. 2 vols. Record of certificates issued to graduates of eighth grade, showing name

and address of graduate, date of examination, grades received, date diploma issued, name and number of school, name of township, town, or independent school district, and name and address of teacher. Entered by twp., town, or independent dist. under alph. marginal tabs. Indexed alph. by name of graduate. Hdw. on ptd. form. 408 pp. 20 x 14 x 3. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

#### Business Records

- 289. SUPERINTENDENTS CASH BOOK, 1915—. 1 vol. (1).
  Record of receipts and disbursements, including examination and certificate fees, showing date of payment, to whom paid, by whom paid, purpose, and amount. Entered chron. by date received or paid. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 206 pp. 15 x 9 x 12. Supt. off., 2nd fl.
- 290. SUPERINTENDENTS LIBRARY FUND ACCOUNT, 1927-... 1 vol. Superintendent's account with library fund, showing date and amount of receipts and disbursements, number of children on which based, requisitions, warrants, and portion charged to district. Entered alph. by name of twp. or dist. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 16 x 12 x 2. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

### Correspondence

291. STATE DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE, 1930—. 1,500 letters in l s. f. d.

General correspondence, pertaining to Education Board of Examiners, Iowa State Teachers College, State Board of Assessment and Review, State Department Decisions, State Directors of Research, emergency programs, standard school invoices, and Iowa reading circle reports, showing date, nature of correspondence, and name of correspondent. Filed alph. by topic. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 12 x 15. Supt. off., 2nd fl.

### XII. SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMISSION

The soldiers' relief commission was established in 1888. (1) It consists of three members who are appointed by the board of supervisors for 3-year terms, from the honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars. This commission has joint control, with the board of supervisors, of the proceeds

<sup>1. 22</sup> G. A., 1888, ch. 105; C. I. 1939, sec. 3828.054.

of a tax (2) levied by the board for the relief of honorably discharged indigent United States soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who served in the military or naval forces of the United States in any war and their indigent wives, widows, and children under fourteen and sixteen years of age.

This commission annually certifies the names of persons entitled to relief from this fund to the board who levies a tax to produce the necessary amount --- not in excess of one fourth mill at the present time. (3) When the tax is collected the commission distributes it to the persons named in the list previously submitted. (4)

Before the soldiers relief commission was organized the board of supervisors performed these functions. (5) The statutes make no express requirement as to the records to be kept by the commission.

292. SOLDIERS RELIEF COMMISSION (Cases), 1919-. 280 cases in 1 s. f. d. No prior records found. Soldiers' relief cases, showing names of clients and dependents, amount of relief in form of food, clothing, fuel, or medicine, and date allowed. Entered by name of client under alph. marginal tabs. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 5 x 12. Aud. vlt. 1st fl.

# XIII. COUNTY BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

The county board of social welfare was established in 1937. In counties such as Carroll, with a population less than 33,000, this board consists of three members, one of whom must be a woman and not more than two of whom may be of the same political party. These members of the county board of social welfare are appointed by the board of supervisors for a 1-year term. One or more of the board of supervisors may become a

<sup>22</sup> G. A., 1888, ch. 105, sec. 1; C. I. 1939, sec. 3828.051. 2. 3.

<sup>22</sup> G. A., 1888, ch. 105, sec. 3; C. I. 1939, sec. 3828.058. 22 G. A., 1888, ch. 105, sec. 3; C. I. 1939, sec. 3828.059. 4.

<sup>8</sup> Ex. G. A., 1861, ch. 23; 9 G. A., 1862, ch. 7; 9 Ex. G. A., 1862, ch. 14; 10 G. A., 1864, ch. 892.



member of the county board of social welfare. (1) The board's duties were to direct "in county old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and emergency relief with only such powers and duties as are prescribed in the laws relating thereto." (2) No effective provision had been made for dependent children and emergency relief at the time this board was established, (3) but in 1939, the board was directed to administer both county and state relief funds in counties receiving state funds; to cooperate with the board of supervisors in all relief matters; to prepare requests for grants of state funds at the request of the board of supervisors; and also at the supervisors' request to administer relief funds; and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board of supervisors and the State Board of Social Welfare. (4) The county welfare board was authorized to employ a county director of relief and the personnel necessary to perform these duties. The number employed is subject to the approval of the State Board of Social Welfare, (5)

# Case Files (See also entries 24, 25)

- 293. ACTIVE LIST CERTIFIED, 1933—. 1,500 cards in 2 c. f. bs. Active card record of persons certified for relief, showing name of head of household, number of children, name and age of each, history of case as reported to worker, and name and remarks of worker. Filed alph. by name of head of household. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 6 x 10 x 12. Relief off., bsmt. fl.
- 294. NON ACTIVE LISTS CERTIFIED, 1933—. 1,200 cards in 2 c. f. bs. Card record of relief cases at present not active, showing date taken off relief, complete history of case, name of head of household, number in family, age and sex of each, and date checked off by worker. Filed by name of head of household under alph. marginal guides. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 6 x 10 x 12. Relief off., bsmt. fl.
- 295. ACTIVE UNEMPLOYED CASES, 1933—. 250 cards in 1 c. f. b. Card record of unemployed relief cases, showing name, address, age, qualifications, reference of dependent, and complete data on case. Filed alph. by name of unemployed person. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 11 x 10 x 16. Relief off., bsmt. fl.

<sup>1. 47</sup> G. A., 1937, ch. 151, sec. 10; C. I. 1939, sec. 3661.010. 2. 47 G. A., 1937, ch. 151, sec. 12; C. I. 1939, sec. 3661.012.

<sup>3. 22</sup>nd Biennial Report of the Attorney General, p. 434.

<sup>4. 48</sup> G. A., 1939, ch. 86, sec. 4; C. I. 1939, sec. 3826.070. 5. 47 G. A., 1937, ch. 151, sec. 13; C. I. 1939, sec. 3661.013.

# Commodity Distribution

296. FEDERAL RELIEF COMMODITIES, 1934--. 108 cards in 1 c. f. b. Card record of commodities distributed by retailers to persons on relief. showing name and address of retailer, kind of commodity, disbursements, losses, adjustments, and balance on hand. Filed alph. by name of retailer. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 8 x 10 x 14. Relief off. bsmt. fl.

297. COMMODITY LISTS, 1935--. 900 cards in 2 c. f. bs. Card record of persons eligible for surplus Federal commodities, showing name of head of household, number in family, and list of clothing supplied through local WPA sewing projects. Filed by name of head of family under alph. marginal guides. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 6 x 10 x 12. Relief off., bsmt. fl.

FEDERAL RELIEF COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION SHEETS, 1936--. 2,600 sheets in 3 c. f. bs.

Commodity sheets recording commodities distributed to persons on relief through retailer, showing name and address of retailer, kind of commodity. name and address of person receiving same, number in family, number of units received by relief client, and date of reception. Filed by name of retailer under alph. marginal guides and thereunder alph. by name of person receiving commodity. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. form. 11 x 16 x 32. Relief off., bsmt. fl.

# XIV. COUNTY ENGINEER

The county engineer is the technical expert and general manager of highway construction and maintenance work for the county. He is appointed by the board of supervisors and works under its direction. (1) The county engineer also aids the State Conservation Commission in determining boundary lines between State parks and private property, (2) acts for highway drainage districts, (3) sees to the removal of certain obstructions from highways, (4) and establishes and reestablishes witness corners when these latter are disturbed. (5)

<sup>43</sup> G. A., 1929, ch. 20; C. I. 1939, secs. 4644.17, 4644.19.

<sup>40</sup> G. A., 1923, sec. 10; C. I. 1939, sec. 1815.

<sup>36</sup> G. A., 1915, ch. 110, sec. 1; C. I. 1939, sec. 7541. 3. 35 G. A., 1913, ch. 122, sec. 18; C. I. 1939, sec. 4637.

<sup>35</sup> G. A., 1913, ch. 122, sec. 8; 38 G. A., 1919, ch. 405, sec. 1; 40 Ex. G. A., 1924, ch. 24, sec. 22; C. I. 1939, sec. 4656.



Much of the county engineer's work was formerly done by the county surveyor whose office was established in 1839 at the first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislative Assembly (6) and abolished in 1911 when the board of supervisors was empowered, but not required to appoint a "competent person" to make specifications for grading, repairing, and building of roads, bridges and culverts. (7) In 1913 the Legislature directed the board to employ one or more competent engineers for such work as there might be to be done (8) and it was not until the present plan was adopted in 1929 that the appointment of one or more registered civil engineers to serve as county engineers was required. (9)

# Surveys (See also entries 41, 76)

# Cornerstone Record

299. SECTION CORNER LOCATIONS, 1912-. 700 drawings in 1 w. f. cab. Drawings from original Government surveys of section cornerstones located within each township and additions as new corners are designated, showing section number, name of township, material description of marker, and date of establishment. Filed alph. by name of twp. No index. Black and white. 2": 1 mile. 8 x 10 x 28. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

# Field Book Survey Notes

- 300. TOPOGRAPHY NOTES, 1912-. 1,500 notes in 1 s. f. d. Notes on location of stakes, fences, telephone and transmission lines, primary and secondary roads, grades before and after finishing, change of ditches and creek beds, old and new locations, and culverts and bridges, showing name of town or township. Filed alph. by name of town or twp. No index. Hdw. on plain paper. 8 x 10 x 32. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 301. IRREGULAR SURVEYS, 1917-21, 1935. 161 blueprints in map case. Irregular surveys of roads, towns, and townships in county, showing legend, profile and plans. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. County Engineer, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 200'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 24 x 36. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 302. ENGINEERS FIELD BOOK, 1923—. 62 vols. (1bld. by name of twp. or town).

  Engineer's field notes on roads, bridges, and culvents, showing data of

Engineer's field notes on roads, bridges, and culverts, showing date of survey, grade elevation and road surfacing of primary and secondary roads

<sup>6. &</sup>lt;u>I. T. L.</u>, 1838-39, reprint of 1900, p. 481.

<sup>7. 34</sup> G. A., 1911, ch. 24, secs. 1, 2.

<sup>8. 35</sup> G. A., 1913, ch. 122, sec. 4. 9. 43 G. A., 1929, ch. 20, sec. 20; C. I. 1939, secs. 4644.17, 4644.19.

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in the various townships and towns. Entered chron. by date of survey. No index. Hdw. on plain paper. 150 pp.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 x l. Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.

303. SOIL SURVEY MAPS, 1934. 27 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of soil survey, showing classification by section, township, and range, and kind and condition of soil. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. Blueprints. 1": 1 mile to 1": 2 miles. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 12 x 15 to 24 x 27. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

# Drainage (See also entries 8-10, 244, 252, 268)

304. DRAINAGE PROJECTS, 1888-1909, 1914-15, 1919-29. 101 blue-prints in map case.

Blueprints of the various drainage projects of county, showing project number, location, length, high and low areas, swamp land, and names of property owners. Filed num. by project no. Table of contents but no index. I. W. Hoffman, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 500' to 1": 1000'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 18 x 20 to 27 x 36. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

# County Road and Bridge Plans (See also entries 11-14)

# General

- 305. MISCELLANEOUS BLUEPRINTS, 1917-35. 65 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of Carroll and adjoining counties, showing townships, towns, bridges, and roads running along county lines. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. County Engineer, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 2 miles. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 12 x 15 to 24 x 27. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 306. PROPOSED LOCATION, SITES. SITUATIONS, RIGHT OF WAY, 1927--. 38 blueprints in map case.

  Blueprints of highways, bridges and parks, showing conventional signs, name, number, and location. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. County Engineer and Chief Engineer of State Highway Commission, draftsmen. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 10' to 1": 400'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 17 x 22 to 24 x 36. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 307. FEDERAL AID PROJECTS, 1934--. 32 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of Federal aid projects including bridges at Glidden, Coon Rapids, Kendall, Maple River, Halbur, Arcadia, and Pleasant Valley, showing project number, layout, mileage, and summary. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. State Highway

Commission, draftsmen. Ames, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 200'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 24 x 36. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

308. ROAD DISTRICTS INCORPORATED, 1935—. 38 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of changes in road districts such as straightening and cutting off corners, showing location, name or number of road, and kind of improvement. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. County Engineer, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 1000'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 12 x 15 to 18 x 24. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

# County

- 309. COUNTY ROADS, 1914-16. 192 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of roads in the various townships, showing name of township, number of road, locations and kind of roads, bridges, elevations, section and fence lines, and names of owners of adjoining farms. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case and num. by blueprint no. under each twp. within the compartment. Table of contents but no index. Henry C. Hanson, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 200'. Map case, 36 x 40 x 10; blueprints, 21 x 36. Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.
- 310. TRUNK RECORD, 1930--. 980 cards in 1 s. f. d. Card record of expenditures for each trunk road in county, showing name of road, date and amount of expense for road and bridge construction, maintenance and equipment. Filed by topic and chron. by date of expenditure thereunder. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 10 x 12 x 32. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 311. BLUEPRINTS (Farm-to-Market Roads), 1936—. 16 blueprints in map case.

  Blueprints for farm-to-market roads under construction by WPA labor, showing name of township, location by section number, and estimate of materials. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case and therein by name of twp. No index. Blueprints. Map case, 36 x 40 x 10; blueprints, 16 x 16. Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.

# Bridges and Culverts (See also entries 15, 16)

- 312. WOODEN BRIDGES, 1899--. 221 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of plans and specifications of wooden bridges, showing name of town or township, number and location of bridge, estimated cost, width, length, number of spans, elevation, cross sections, and drainage area served. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case and num. by bridge no. under each twp. within the compartment. Table of contents but no index. C. E. Wright, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. Map case, 36 x 40 x 10; blueprints, 17 x 22. Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.
- 313. STEEL BRIDGES, 1905--. 12 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of bridges on highway numbers 30 and 71 furnished county engineers by bridge contractors, showing date of blueprint, type, length,

width, and number of spans of bridge, and other data. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. Construction Engineer, draftsman. Blueprints. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 9 x 12 to 24 x 36. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

314. CONCRETE CULVERTS, 1914-18, 1934-35. 153 blueprints and 15 tracings in map case.

Tracings and blueprints of concrete culverts, showing date and number of blueprint, location, size, cost, elevations, longitudinal sections, and drainage area served. 1914-18, filed num. by compartment no. of map case and num. by blueprint no. under each twp. within the compartment; 1934-35, filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. County Engineer, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Black and white, and blueprints. 3/8": 1' to 2": 2'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 15 x 20 to 18 x 24. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

# Claims and Expenditures (See also entries 13, 20-23, 51)

- 315. OLD BILLS, 1920—. 4 s. f. ds., 1 w. f. b.
  Copies of bills contracted by engineer and paid by county, showing date
  and amount of bill, name of claimant, nature of claim, and date paid.
  Filed chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 8 x 10 x
  28. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 316. GASOLINE BILLS, 1935—. 540 bills in 2 s. f. ds. Copies of bills against county for oil and gasoline for cars, trucks, and tractors, showing date of bill, name of company furnishing material, kind and amount furnished, date received, and amount of claim. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 8 x 10 x 28. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 317. ENGINEERS EXPENDITURE RECORD AND CLASSIFICATION FOR ANNUAL REPORT, 1928--. 10 vols. (dated).

  Record of expenditures by engineer, showing date, number and amount of claim, name of claimant, nature of expense, fund charged, total, and date paid. Entered chron. by date of payment. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 200 pp. 18 x 15 x 2. Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.
- 318. LEDGER OF ACCOUNTS, Jan. 1, 1936—June 22, 1936. 450 cards in l s. f. d.

  Card record cross file of expenditures for trunk roads and bridges, local bridges, equipment, gravel, and maintenance, showing date, amount, to whom paid, and purpose. Filed alph. by name of person to whom paid. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 15 x 18. Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl. For cross file by township, see entry 319.
- 319. LEDGER OF ACCOUNTS (Cross File Against Ledger), Jan. 1, 1936—
  June 22, 1936. 450 cards in 1 s. f. d.

  Card record cross file kept for bookkeeping convenience and basis of annual report on expenditures of each township, showing name of township, date, purpose, and amount of each expenditure for the separate accounts.



Filed alph. by name of twp. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form.  $12 \times 15 \times 18$ . Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.

For cross file by person, see entry 318.

#### Time Records

320. MAINTENANCE TIME BOOKS, Jan. 1, 1933—. 7,595 vols. (dated). Time records of persons employed in maintenance department, showing name of employee, date and number of hours worked, kind of work, rate of pay, certification by township trustee, and date presented to board of supervisors for payment. Entered chron. by date worked. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. Condition of binding fair. 100 pp.  $7 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ . 7,000 vols., 1933—1936, strm., bsmt. fl.; 595 vols., 1936—, eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.

# County Property

321. (COUNTY FARM BUILDINGS AND GROUND PLANS), 1926—. 32 blueprints in map case.

Blueprints of county farm and buildings, county garages, barns, and
other buildings, showing fence lines, ground elevations, floor plans,
and other specifications. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case,
36 x 40 x 10; blueprints. Table of contents but no index. C. E. Wright
and J. F. Maher, draftsmen. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 100'.
Map case, 12 x 15 to 18 x 27. Eng. inner off., bsmt. fl.

# Plats (See also entries 42, 74, 75)

- 322. TOWN PLATS, 1865-1932. 71 blueprints in map case. Plats of the different towns in county, showing name of town, name of addition, block and lot numbers, alleys, and parks. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case and by name of town within the compartment. Table of contents but no index. County Engineer, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 300'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 24 x 36. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 323. TOWNSHIPS OF COUNTY, 1934. 16 blueprints in map case. Blueprints of all townships of county, showing name of township, divisions, farms with name of owner and number of acres, roads, bridges, streams, and railroads. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. and by name of twp. within the compartment. Table of contents but no index. County Engineer, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 36 x 48. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.
- 324. CEMETERIES OF CARROLL COUNTY, 1917-32. 27 blueprints in map case.

  Blueprints of all cemeteries in county, showing name of cemetery, section, township, range, block numbers, lot numbers, and names of lot



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owners. Filed num. by compartment no. of map case. Table of contents but no index. I. W. Hoffman, draftsman. Carroll, Iowa. Blueprints. 1": 20'. Map case, 40 x 50 x 8; blueprints, 18 x 27 to 24 x 36. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.

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325. CORRESPONDENCE, Jan. 1, 1935—. 1,400 letters in 1 s. f. d. (dated).

Engineer's official correspondence, showing date received, nature of

Engineer's official correspondence, showing date received, nature of correspondence, and name of correspondent. Filed chron. by date received. No index. Hdw. on ptd. form. 12 x 12 x 32. Eng. main off., bsmt. fl.



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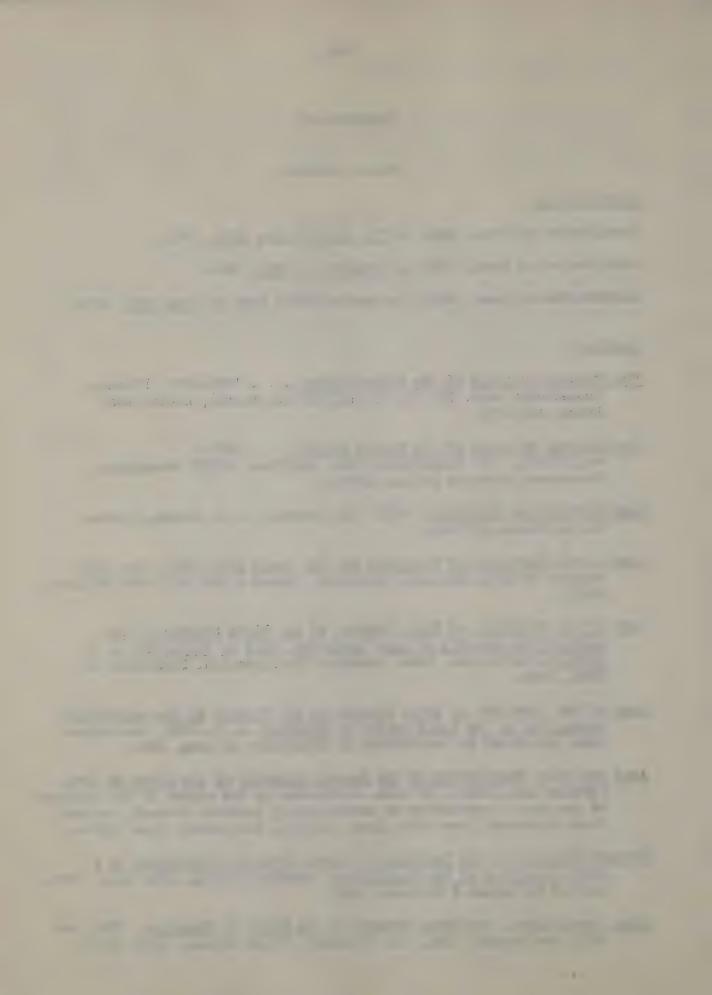
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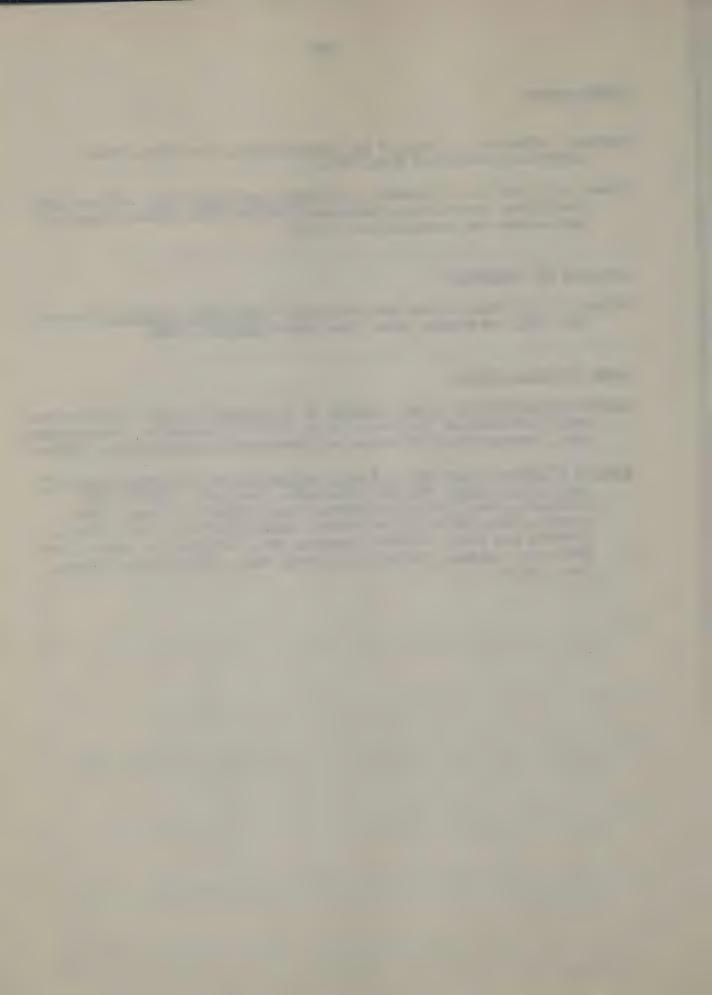
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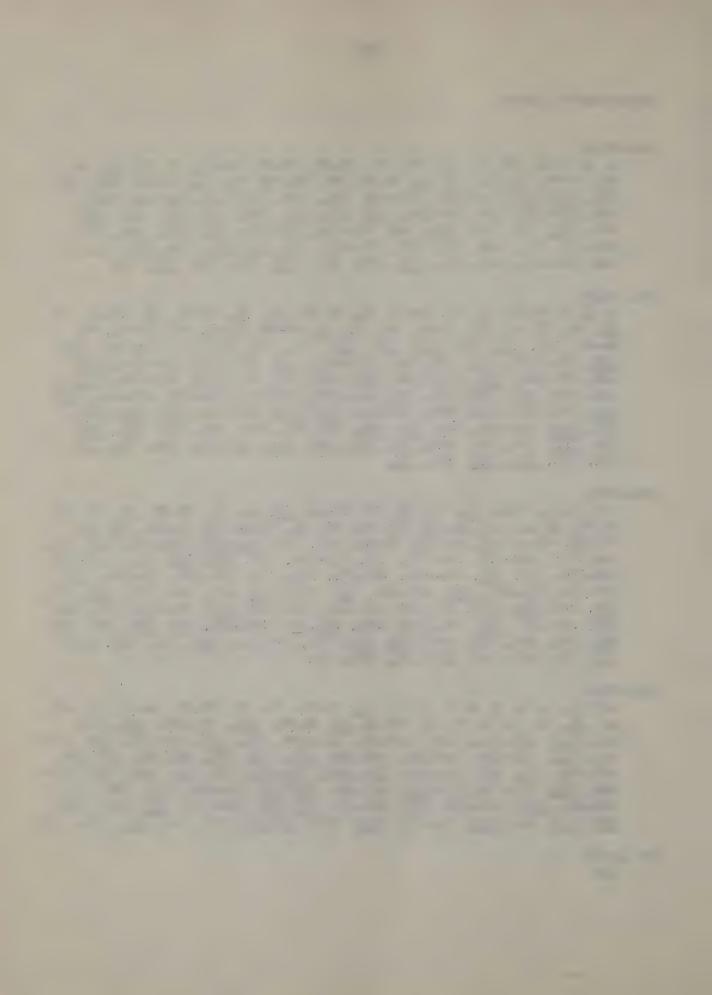
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